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Peace Feelers Peking Makes No Response

United Nations,
New York, February 25.
Communist China has made no reply to Korean peace feelers from the United Nations.

Nasrallah Entezam of Iran, President of the General Assembly and Chairman of the three-man Good Offices Committee, said today the Red regime has not responded to overtures made last week through Swedish diplomatic channels in Stockholm and Peking.

These were largely exploratory in nature and intended to discover whether Peking considered the door closed to peace talks or would be willing to look for some basis for negotiations.

Entezam and his colleagues, Sven Grafstrom of Sweden and Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, had not expected a quick reply and were reported to be unworried by the lack of response so far.

The Indian delegation to the UN said it knows nothing of reports, published abroad, that Peking had asked the Indian Ambassador there to contact the British government with a view to conducting British-Chinese negotiations on Korea.

Meanwhile, the officers of the UN Sanctions Committee planned to meet tomorrow to continue consideration of a "work plan."

Chairman Salim Sarper of Turkey said it was too early to say what line this plan would take, but he hoped to have it ready for presentation to the full committee on Wednesday. It was learned that if Entezam reports come from progress by that time, the Sanctions Committee will again delay the formal start of its work.—Associated Press.

11 KILLED IN BUS CRASH

Sydney, February 25.
Eleven people were killed in a week-end crash between an inter-State tourist bus and a goods train at a level crossing near Horsham, 190 miles northwest of Melbourne.

Nine passengers in the bus, including eight women, were in the crash and another two died in Horsham hospital today. Twelve other passengers were taken to the hospital with injuries.—Associated Press.

Pirates Attack Oil Camp

Colombia, Feb. 25.
A band of pirates who attacked a Texas Oil Company camp on the banks of the Magdalena River killed three men and threw one of them, an American engineer, into the river before he was dead.

The pirates, estimated at about 100, fell on the camp shouting and firing. The victims were dragged to the river bank to be put to death. The engineer was still living when his body was thrown into the water. A pirate swam out after him and put a shot through his head.

The attack occurred in sight of 60 unarmed employees of the Company who could make no resistance.

The Colombian Government has sent a police official to investigate and troops to round-up the pirates.—Reuter.

REBELS TRAPPED

Saigon, Feb. 25.

French infantry, supported by aircraft and marine detachments, trapped a rebel regiment on the sand dunes along the China Sea coast in central Indo-China and killed over 200 of the Communist-led Vietminh, the French reported today.

Fighting centred on the beaches near Annam's coastal city of Hue in a series of seaside clashes during the past week, the French Army announced. The Army said the estimate of more than 200 Communist killed was "conservative." The remainder fled.

In the Tonkin region, French troops and planes killed 118 rebels and captured 71 near Nam Dinh, 45 miles southeast of Hanoi. The Communists were killed in fighting near Longuyen, 90 miles southwest of Saigon. Cochinchina, seven in the country northeast of Hanoi and at least 80 others in clashes elsewhere in southern Indo-China.—United Press.

Back To Work

London, Feb. 25.
Britain's railways, threatened with a general stoppage last week, are expected to return almost to normal at midnight tonight.

Most token strikes held during the week-end despite the agreement reached on Friday, scheduled to end them.—Reuter.

UN Troops Slog Through The Mud PURSUING RETREATING COMMUNISTS

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

United Nations troops on the central front slogged slowly northward through mud and mountains in pursuit of Chinese and North Korean Communists who were described by General MacArthur as pulling back in an effort to regroup for a counter-attack.

Gen. MacArthur's communique said that UN troops overcame "stubborn enemy delaying actions" to gain one to two miles on Sunday.

Front dispatches reported light contact almost everywhere, with ROK troops in one sector gaining five miles.

Thousands of Communist troops were fading back into roadless mountains on the east central front and UN officers admitted that the Reds, aided by weather that has turned roads to quagmires, have slipped out of the intended central front trap.

"In some areas," Gen. MacArthur's Monday morning communique said, "the enemy continued to avoid contact in an effort to regroup his forces for a counter-attack."

The communique said the US troops maintained the initiative in the Pyonghwa-Hoengsong sector, key central front area. The Eighth Army communique on Sunday night said there has been almost no opposition during the day.—United Press.

BEAT OFF ATTACKS

Tokyo, Feb. 26.
United Nations forces, their advance mired in the mud of central Korea, beat off four Communist counter-attacks yesterday (Sunday), along the 60-mile wide mountain front.

Chinese Reds hurled a column of grenade-tossing banzai charging infantry and halted South Korean attacking west of Hoengsong, a no-man's-land, 55 miles east of Seoul. Further east, American forces repulsed three other Red attacks.

Allied officers admitted last night that the 14,000 Korean troops they had hoped to trap in the central mountains had escaped the Allied pincer moving in from the east and west. Forward American elements were operating completely out of ground contact with their front echelons. Flooded streams and muddy roads, caused by rain and a pre-spring thaw, bogged down truck convoys and supplies.

"SHORAN" IN USE

Fifth Air Force, Korea, Feb. 25.
American bombers used Shoran, short-range navigational device, to guide them on to strikes in North Korea for the first time in the Korean war on Saturday, a Fifth Air Force spokesman disclosed today.

Shoran, developed during the latter part of World War II, uses the principles of radar but

South Koreans Take Islands

Tokyo, Feb. 25.
General Douglas MacArthur announced today that South Korean Marines have occupied two more islands off Wonsan harbour, 90 miles north of the 38th parallel on the East Coast. The South Koreans moved onto Sin and Tao Islands as supporting UN warships shelled the Wonsan area for the first time in successive days.

The islands of Cho and Rei were captured by South Korean Marines on February 14.—Associated Press.

makes the computation of the bomb release point easier for the pilot and navigator. They do not have to see the target to make a strike and it makes possible effective bombing in all kinds of weather day or night.

Four B-26 light bombers carrying 28 500-pound general purpose bombs destroyed a bridge on the rail line north of Pyongyang with Shoran aid the first time in the Korean war on Saturday.

Stations operating throughout South Korea by members of the First Shoran Recon Unit sent out signals that are used to navigation to direct the bombardiers on to their targets.

Col. Clair Ewing, commanding officer of the Shoran unit, said: "We have been working five months preparing the Shoran for use in this theatre, but the fluid condition of war had not allowed us to set it up properly."—Associated Press.

Off To Convalesce



This picture shows how seriously Mr Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, has lost weight in consequence of his recent illness. He is shown leaving his London home en route to Eastbourne, the Sussex seaside resort, to complete his convalescence. He found it necessary to use a walking stick. — AP Picture.

Armed Robbery In NT

Doctor Shot And
Badly Wounded

Dr Arthur Fung, a Kowloon medical practitioner, was shot this morning when he attempted to grapple with one of two men who broke into his flat at 23 Castle Peak Road.

Rushed to Kowloon Hospital after the robbers fled he was operated on immediately but his condition is said to be critical.

Shortly before nine o'clock the two thugs forced their way into Dr Fung's apartment on the first floor and held him up with revolvers.

While one of the men kept him covered the other ransacked the rooms for valuables. When someone knocked on the door the man covering him had his attention distracted and Dr Fung rushed him. The robber then shot the doctor in the head.

The men then made their escape taking a watch and \$60 with them.

A widespread man-hunt has been organized by the Police for the two robbers but so far no arrests have been made.

Five British Tommies Slain In Ambush

Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 25.
Five British soldiers were killed in an attack by a band of 100 Communists in Johore State last Thursday, it was officially announced today.

They were Sergeant J. Rowley, Privates J. C. Banner, R. Harvey, G. Plant and D. E. Walker.

A party of 10 soldiers was attacked while en route to investigate a burning bus. Five fought their way out of the ambush.

In Singapore, the Army announced the addresses of the five British soldiers: Sergeant J. Rowley, 16 Digby Avenue, Worcester, Private J. C. Banner, Ford Villa, Brown Lodge, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, Private R. Harvey, 42 Johnson Road, Westbury, Private G. Plant, 70 Maple Avenue, Macclesfield, Cheshire, Private D. E. Walker, 220 Hurdfield Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire.—Associated Press.

Mrs Thomas Dowey Boreaved
New York, Feb. 25.
Mrs Thomas F. Dowey's father, O. T. Hutt, 75, died of a heart attack this morning at the Executive Mansion here.

Governor Dewey was en route from Washington to Albany and Mrs Dowey was in New York city awaiting his arrival there when they were informed of her father's death.—United Press.

Fifth Test Match Resumes AUSTRALIA ALL OUT FOR 217 England Start Off Promisingly

England's hopes for a first Test victory against Australia in the 1951 series, brightened further as a result of this morning's play, when they dismissed Australia's remaining two batsmen for an addition of only 11 runs to the first day's total of 206.

At the lunch interval, England, had scored 61 runs in about as many minutes for the loss of one wicket.

Despite the rain on Saturday, which caused the cancellation of the second day's play, the wicket still remained good when Australia's not out batsmen, Lindwall and Bill Johnston returned Australia's first innings.

Brown and Bedser continued the English attack, and after the addition of 11 runs, Bedser claimed his fifth wicket with a spectacular catch by Compton at second slip. Diving full length for a cut from Lindwall, he got the ball full in his right hand.

Iverson, the last man in, was out the next over without any addition to the score, caught by Washbrook, off Brown's bowling.

It had taken Brown and Bedser 20 minutes to dismiss the two remaining batsmen, and between them they shared the bowling honours.

Bedser's figures read five wickets for 46 and Brown's five for 49.

GO FOR THE RUNS

England's innings began 35 minutes after the commencement of the morning's play, with Hutton and Washbrook immediately going for the runs. Australia's opening bowlers were Lindwall and Miller. The 20 went up in 15 minutes and the 30 in 20 minutes. At 46 Washbrook, who had been taking risks with his batting played an outswinger from Miller pitched on the off stump into the hands of wicketkeeper Tallon. He had played 30 minutes at the crease, for his 27 runs which included one four.

Simpson joined Hutton and batting confidently the batsmen took the score to 61.

Australia tried six bowlers in the morning session, with Miller and Iverson appearing to provide the greatest danger.

Iverson, who came in for two overs just before the lunch interval, was making the batsmen spin tremendously, almost two feet, and bowled the first maiden over of the day. The wicket is expected to improve further in the afternoon.

THE SCOREBOARD
Australia (1st innings) 217
England (1st innings)
Hutton, not out 23
Washbrook, c Tallon, b Miller 27
Simpson, not out 11
Extras 0
(For one wkt.) 61

Bowling
O. M. W. R.
Miller 6 - 1 - 23
Lindwall 3 - - - 17
W. Johnston 3 - - 15
Iverson 2 1 - 3
J. Johnston 1 - - 1

STOP PRESS

TEST LATEST

England 114 for 1
Hutton not out 51
Simpson not out 36

ENGLAND 151-1

At 2 o'clock (HK Time) England in their first innings had scored 151 for the loss of one wicket.

TEA SCORE

When tea was taken in the first Test match, England had scored 160 for 1. Hutton was 75 not out and Simpson 49 not out. Hutton gave two difficult chances, being dropped by Miller at 23 and by Johnston at 65. So far the two batsmen have added 114 for the second wicket.

HUTTON OUT

Hutton was clean bowled by Graham Hole when he had scored 75 and the England total was 171. Simpson was 57 not out and Compton had still to score.

ENGLAND 207-4

Half an hour before close of play England had scored 207 for 4 wickets. At 204, Compton was caught by Miller off Lindwall for 11 and one run later Sheppard was caught by Tallon off Miller for 1. Simpson was 78 not out.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Russia And Germany

THE tone of the Soviet reply to the recent British note relating to the role Russia has been playing in international affairs is hardly a good omen for the proposed meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers. In fact, only one paragraph at the end of the tedious and prevaricating text suggests that the Soviet is even interested in improving existing international relations. That is something, of course, yet it is also noticeable that Russia apparently expects Britain to take the initiative: "The Government of the USSR will highly appreciate any step of the Government of Great Britain really directed at improving relations between our countries," states the note, but refrains, quite pointedly, from indicating that Russia is herself willing in the first place to make any practical move to realise that objective. The Kremlin catalogues a series of "provocations" on the part of Britain so far as Germany is concerned, alleging that the British Government has been responsible for the "separate unification" of British and American occupation zones, the introduction of a special currency in Western Germany "which irrevocably destroyed Germany's economic unity," the formation of the Bonn Government, and "refusal to prepare a peace treaty" in collaboration with Russia. Markedly the note ignores the contentions of the Big Three that the Soviet has been guilty of erecting an iron curtain between Eastern and Western Germany; that she has created a puppet army in the Eastern zone; and that Germany has been the focal point for the waging of her cold war. To the democracies the security of Western Germany is vital for the whole Atlantic area, and it is

the danger that Russia will try to make good her policy for Germany by using East German forces which naturally agitates the Western Powers. The Socialist Unity Party, which directs affairs in the Soviet zone, has of recent months announced a more militant policy on behalf of the so-called "National Front." The West Germans are incited to revolt against the Western Powers of the occupation forces, which, in language ominously familiar, are described as "interventionists" in German affairs. The appeal is subtle—reunion of Germany, return of the Ruhr to German sovereignty, rescue of the Saar, and—not least important but less advertised—a future for all ex-Nazis whose profession of arms has fallen into disuse in the Federal Republic. The immediate methods are wrecking activities and the creation of unrest and disturbances by the Communist Party in the Western zone, assisted by infiltration of agents from the Eastern zone. And behind the propagandists stands an illegal army growing in numbers and maturity. This is the situation which has been created under the direct sponsorship of the Kremlin and which threatens the security not only of Western Germany but Western Europe as a whole. Moreover it is a threat which can only be removed by Russia. To adopt the Soviet phrase, Britain and her allies would "highly appreciate any step of the Government of the USSR" really directed at removing the dangerous threat. For if this were done, improved relations between Russia and the Western Powers would immediately be facilitated.

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WOMANSENSE

Informal Evening Wear



Taffeta dress with velvet trim

By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

Black taffeta furnished with black velvet is used for a dress that is a good choice for late-day and informal wear. Black velvet outlines the cuffed wide U-neckline and for the cuffs of the simulated hip pockets. Self buttons round the hips to the side back point where the cuffs terminate. Black velvet gloves cover part of the slim long sleeves. The dress is smartly seamed through the midriff. This is a handsome dress that could go nicely through a season or more and always look well-worn.



It's Simply Attractive



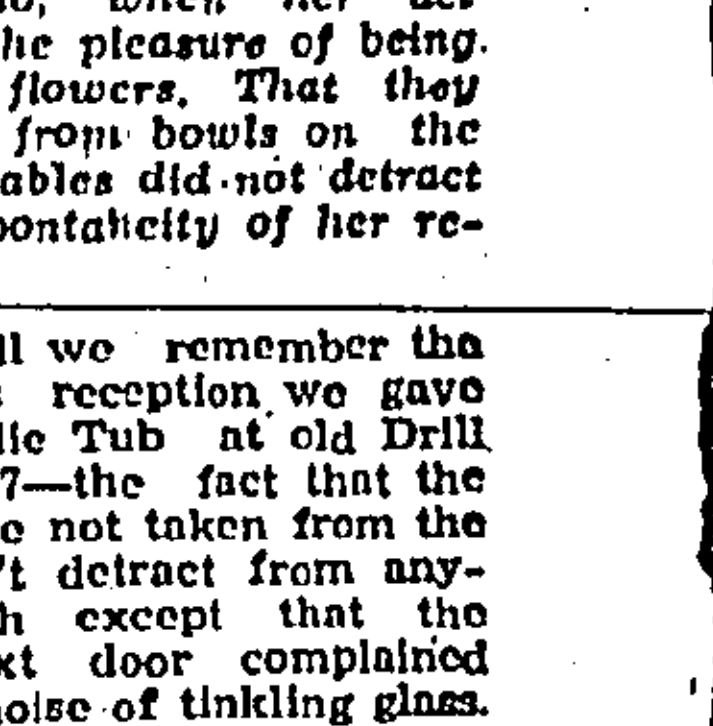
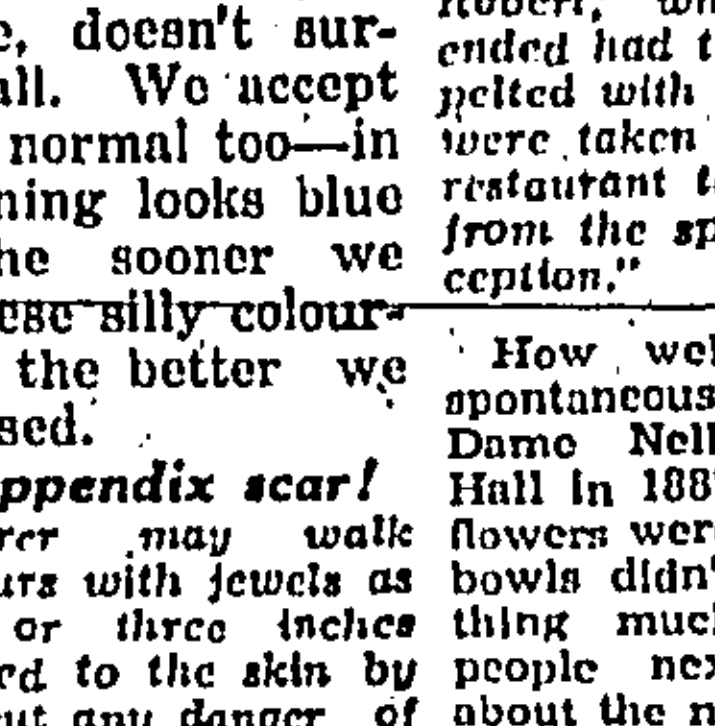
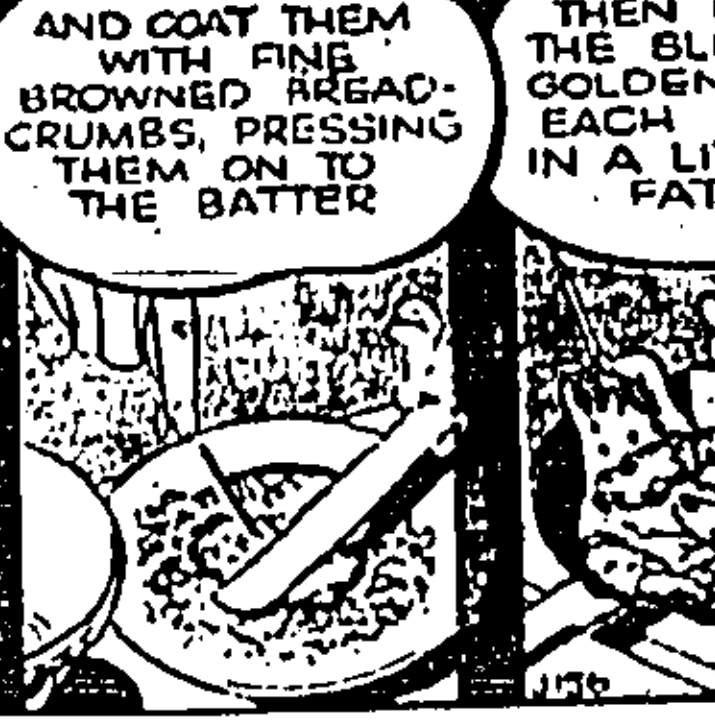
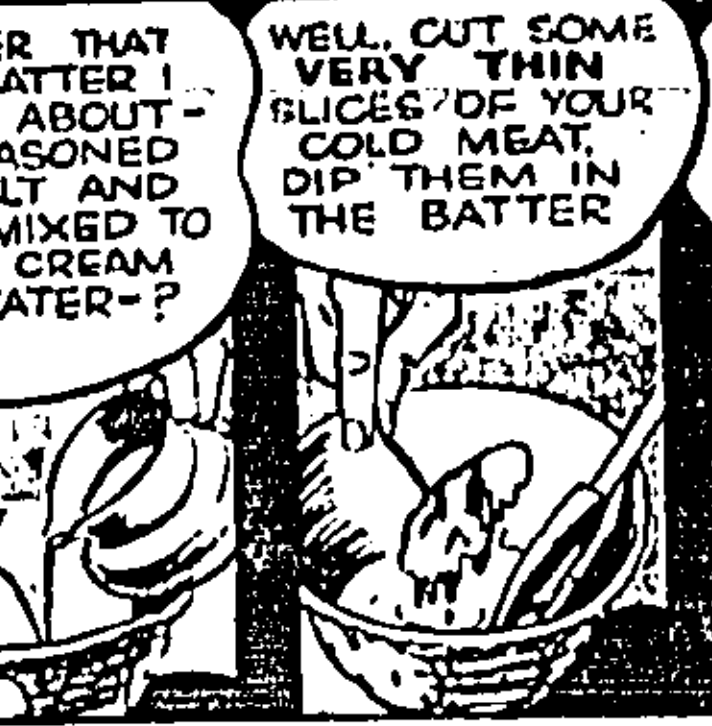
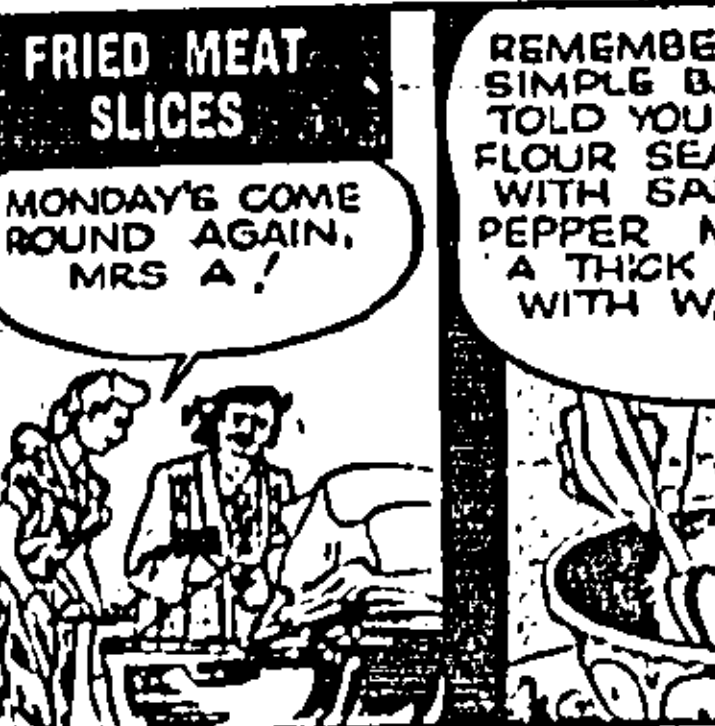
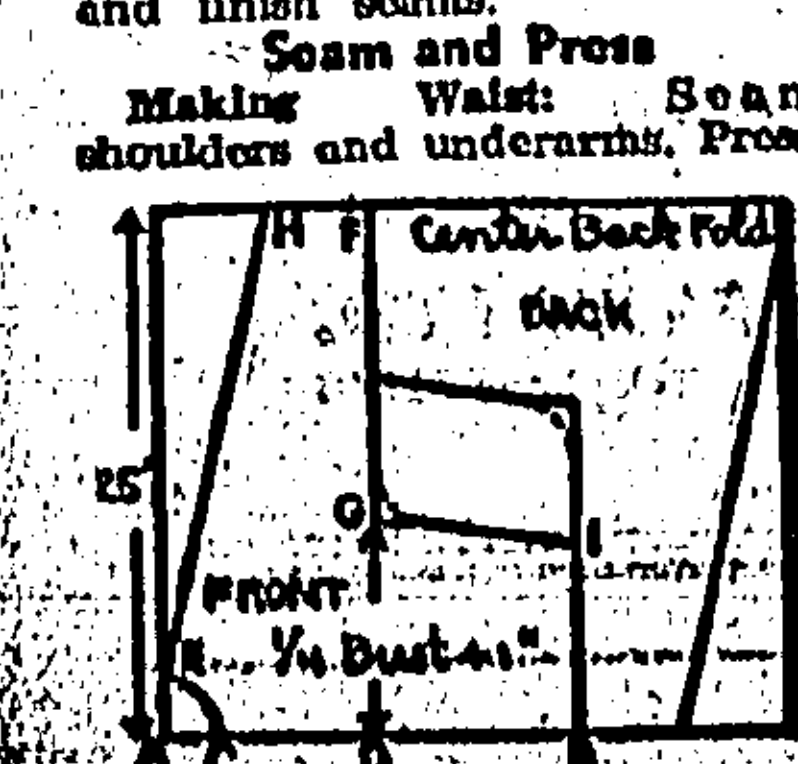
AROUND this time of year, you often wish for a bright, colourful dress. This simple jersey dress fills the need. Buy a length of 54" tubular jersey—skirt length plus 2" hem, plus 1/2" to 3/4" depending on whether you are long or short-waisted. Cut skirt length from jersey, allowing 3" for hem.

Marking Directions
Chalk Out Blouse: Lay blouse length flat on table, fold toward you. B is shoulder to waist plus 2" to right of A. D is 1/4" neck to right of A. E is 1/4" armhole to right of C. E is 1/4" neck plus 1/2" above A. Chalk a line straight up from D to opposite fold (F).
G is 1/4" bust plus 1" above D. H is 1/4" elbow plus 1" to left of F. I is 1/4" waist plus 1 1/2" above B. Chalk a line straight up from B to H. Chalk a curve C to E, line to H, line G to I. Cut neck C to E and shoulder line E to H. Cut fold H to F. Cut from B to I, and to G, curving underarm as dotted line shows, then up to F.

Turn front of waist around so centre front fold is in line with centre back fold. Cut out back, cutting same as front except at neck. Back neck really needs no shaping.

You have three choices of closing: (1) an opening at back neck and left side; (2) cut a low neck to dress; will slip over head and use a side opening; (3) a long centre back zipper closing—20" to 22" zipper is needed for this, a 9" zipper for side closing. Decide this point and finish seams.

Seam and Press
Making Waist: Seam shoulders and underarms. Press.



Newest Ideas In British Furniture

One of Britain's leading contemporary furniture designers, Robin Day, has designed several new pieces for display at the Furniture and Allied Trades Exhibition at Earls Court, London. Designing for a well-known firm which has substantial overseas sales, he has altered the look of his contemporary dining room suite to meet the desire for a long, extending table.

Other new additions to this suite are his storage units. The first of these has a lower part comprising four drawers and an upper section that can be used either as a cocktail cabinet or a serving table; when lowered, the flap reveals a lined storage unit. His bookcase storage unit has the same external appearance as the other design and can be joined to it to form a continuous wall of bookcase-and-storage space. Both these pieces have been inspired by a desire for the modern counterpart of the Chippendale breakfast bookcase.

Day's new designs for seating include two armchairs in walnut and sycamore, the frames being entirely in polished wood and the interiors sprung with foam rubber. Last of all is his unique moulded chair standing on copper legs.

WEDDING DRESS WITH 20,000 FEATHERS

The Shah's bride

THE dress which 18-year-old Soraya Esfandiri wore at her wedding two weeks ago when she married the Shah of Persia is a fabulous affair of white and silver, feathers and diamonds designed for her by Dior.

It is an immense, sparkling crinoline which sweeps the ground at the back. Waves of billowing ostrich feathers cover the skirt, diamonds and brilliant-cut feathers, 20,000 ostrich feathers, 20,000 brilliant-cut feathers, and 7,000 brilliant-cut diamonds have been embroidered by hand.

The material is cloth of silver on which 1,500,000 sequins, 20,000 ostrich feathers, and 7,000 brilliant-cut diamonds have been embroidered by hand.

Sketch by Robb



ROBB comments: "This dress almost defeated me. It is so fabulous that I found it nearly impossible to convey the full impression of its extraordinary beauty."

A ton of flowers by air

LAST-MINUTE arrivals for the wedding—A COMPLETE CIRCUS in two planes from Rome to perform at the festivities. There were four lions as well as horses, dogs, clowns and acrobats.

ONE TON of roses, azaleas, orchids and carnations by air from Holland and Italy.

AN EIGHT-TIER wedding cake which was five feet high, 2,300 WORTH of asparagus and mushrooms flown from

Belgium as well as pate de foie gras from Strasbourg. A WINK-COAT worth several thousand pounds—for Soraya and a desk studded with diamonds for the Shah. Both were said to come from Stalin.

THE MENU (for 1,638 guests): Oysters; soup; iced salmon; lamb; sweet rice with pheasant; asparagus; ice-cream; fruit.

THE WINE LIST including champagne, vodka, liqueurs, yoghurt, and sherbet. —(London Express Service)

Bras Meant To Be Seen

NEW YORK. Brassieres that are meant to be seen was a feature of the annual Corset, Brassiere and Lingerie Show in Los Angeles. They are designed to be worn with the new plunging neckline and bare shoulder dresses and blouses. Manufacturers exhibited samples in bright colours and such materials as velvet, satin and taffeta.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Life of a Snow Man

—It Wasn't Bad At All, According to Punch—

By MAX TRELL

"WELL," said Mr Punch as he looked out of the window at the snow that lay over the garden and the fields beyond, "when I see this blanket of whiteness covering the ground, I can't help but think how wonderful it must be to be a snow man."

Knarl and Hanid, who were sitting by the window close to Mr Punch asked him why he thought being a snow man must be so wonderful. "I should think," said Hanid, "that it would be cold, being all covered with snow."

"And besides," Knarl added, "snow men stand outside day and night. They never get a chance to warm up."

"Perhaps you're right," said Mr Punch; "and perhaps you're not right at all. My grandfather



Punchinello was once a snow man and—

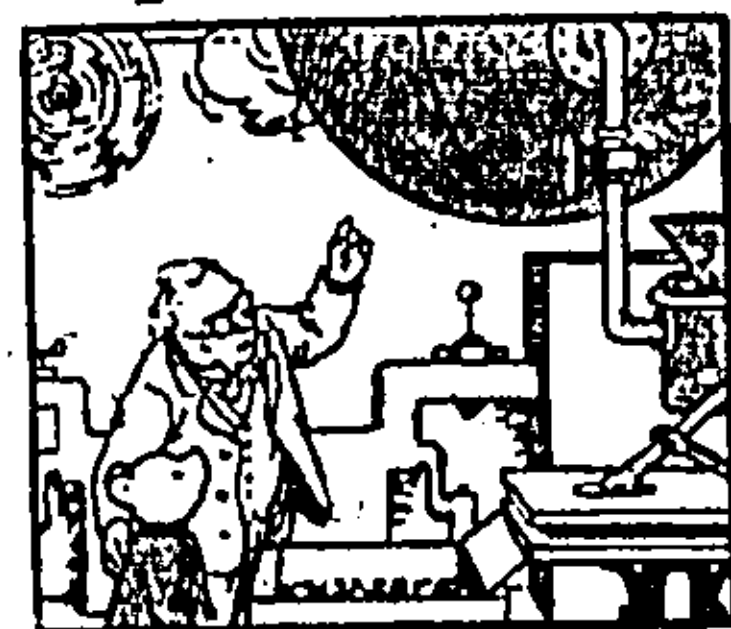
"What?" cried Hanid in astonishment. "Your grandfather Punchinello was once a snow man? But Mr Punch, how could he be?"

In Younger Days

Mr Punch smiled. "I'll tell you what happened. Grandfather Punchinello, as I think I have often told you, was a very adventurous man. In his younger days he had been a captain of a sailing ship. But when he grew old (which was when I knew him best), he lived in our house. No matter how cold the day was, or how rainy or muddy, he would always go out for a walk of a mile or two before breakfast. My mother would always beg him not to stay out too long. You'll catch cold, Grandfather," she would always warn him. But he would always wave any attention to her. He would always laugh and go out, anyway.

"Well, he went out one morning in the middle of winter. It was snowing very hard—big flakes and millions of them falling as far as you could see. About an hour or so later my mother called me. 'Punch,' she said in a worried voice, 'your Grandfather Punchinello went out for his morning walk and hasn't yet returned. I'm afraid something may have happened to him. Do go out and call him as loudly as you can from the back steps.' 'I did as I was told,' continued Mr Punch. 'I stood on the back steps and called out as loudly as I could. 'Grandfather Punchinello! Where are you?' But

Rupert and the Blue Firework—12



Switching on the light the man points to a large metal ball over his head. "That's the first of my inventions," he says. "There's a most powerful new lighting gas in there. It will lit fog or leaves or anything." "Oh, please, is that what lit Pong-Ping and me?" cries Rupert. "Very likely, if you ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

there was no answer. All I could hear was the tiny sort-of-pattering made by the falling snowflakes.

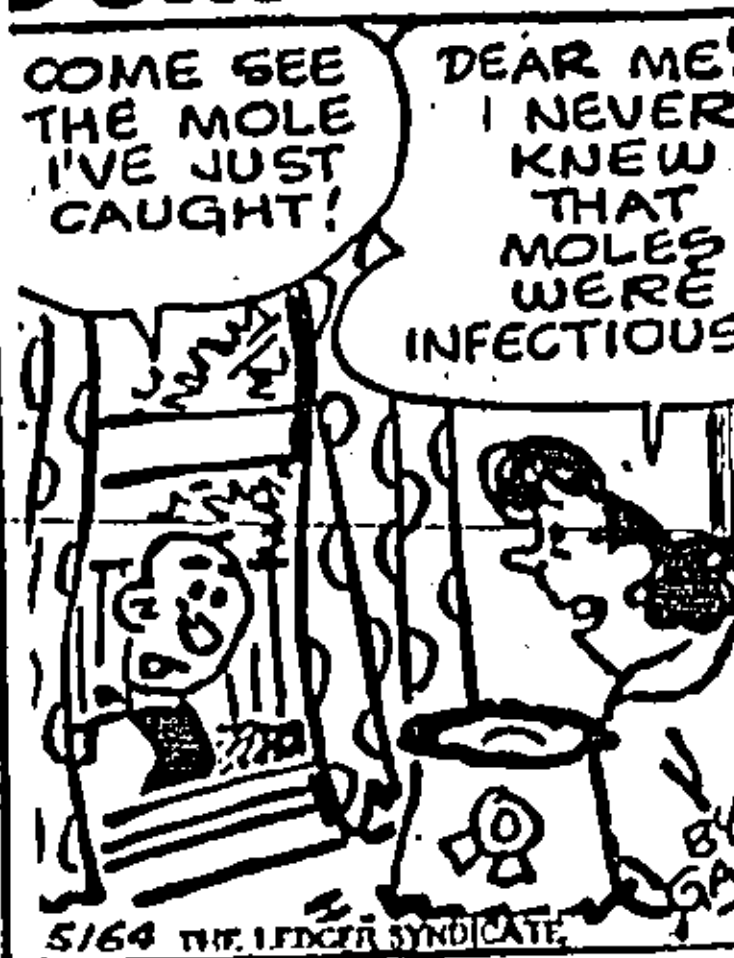
"And then all at once," said Mr Punch, "I noticed something curious. On the afternoon before I had built a snow man just a little beyond the back steps. Imagine my surprise at that moment to notice not one, but two snow men! I walked over through the deep snow to take a look at this second snow man. It looked almost exactly like Grandfather Punchinello, except that it was white from head to toes. And it seemed to me as I looked at this second snow man that it winked one eye at me. I was just about to go inside again and tell my mother that I was unable to find Grandfather Punchinello when all at once I heard Grandfather's voice coming out of the second snow man. 'Punch,' said the voice, 'go inside and tell your mother not to keep my breakfast



on the fire. I won't be home until later." "Of course," said Mr Punch to Knarl and Hanid, "I tried to get Grandfather Punchinello to come inside and warm up. But he wouldn't do it. He said he liked standing outside. I'm not a bit cold. If this other snow man can stand out here and not complain, so can I. Now just run along. So I ran back into the house and told my mother not to keep Grandfather Punchinello's breakfast on the fire."

"And would you believe it, Grandfather Punchinello stood out there in the snow, pretending to be a snow man; for the rest of the day? It didn't do him a bit of harm. He enjoyed it. Now I'm not suggesting that anybody else ever try it (for I'm sure they'd freeze), but Grandfather Punchinello didn't. He liked being a snow man!" And Mr Punch chuckled as he remembered.

DUMB-BELLS



COME SEE THE MOLE I'VE JUST CAUGHT!

DEAR ME! I NEVER KNEW THAT MOLES WERE INFECTIOUS

5/164 NEW ILLUSTRATION

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Conservative Play Doesn't Always Pay

BY OSWALD JACOBY

EVERYBODY knows, some bridge players who are very proud of being conservative. "When I bid em, I've got 'em," he will say smugly. "This is very fine when our hero has the tickets. But his caution costs him a lot on certain hands, and the peculiar thing is that he will never know what he has missed. The hand shown today is a typical example.

There was nothing much to the play at five clubs. The defenders could take their spade trick and the ace of diamonds, but nothing else. North and South scored 100 for the rubber and 100 points for the trick score at five clubs. Thereupon East dismissed the hand from his mind and went on to bluster and better things.

Now let's see what might have happened. If East had been less conservative. After all, East eventually bid three spades—why couldn't he bid three spades right over North's doubt? The effect of such a bid might well have been devastating.

What would South do if East jumped immediately to three spades? Could he take a chance on four diamonds? North might

have a shaded takeout double, with a good heart suit, (for which South had only two-card support) but poor diamonds. The hand might be a poor fit, and South's normal tendency would be to play safe by passing, especially since he was vulnerable against non-vulnerable opponents.

Now suppose that three spades happened to be passed by South and West. What would North do? He would wonder whether or not he was being robbed, but he wouldn't dare investigate any further. If his partner had a poor hand, they could neither beat three spades nor make any contract of their own. So North also would play safe by passing.

West would wind up playing the hand at three spades—while East would make a lot better, of course, to make a part score of his own than to let the opponents take the rubber.

As a matter of fact, even if North or South closed his eyes and passed in with a bid over three spades, West might still sacrifice at five spades instead of giving the rubber away. But that's not what East had good spades but nothing else for the immediate jump to three spades.

The sacrifice would cost only 300 points, far less than the value of the rubber. East's actual bidding suggested that he had some defensive values, so that West (who had two aces) was justified in hoping to defeat five clubs.

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

Opening lead—4 K

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE blue rain that has fallen at Coalville, in Leicestershire, doesn't surprise us at all. We accept blue suns as normal too—in fact everything looks blue to us, and the sooner we get rid of these silly coloured glasses the better we shall be pleased.

Hide that appendix scar! "The wearer may walk around for hours with a large as two or three inches across fastened to the skin by suction without any danger of losing them," said Miss Oiler, Fashion Fun in a Daily paper.

THE wearers hadn't better stick their jewelled noses into Hell's Cafe down Wapping Way, where Silney Sam and Bob the Cosh hang out. Before they could order a small cup of coffee and a tomato sandwich, the noise of snatched three-inch jewels being desecrated from white shoulders would sound like Miss Martha Raye kissing the boys goodbye.

Owl reporter WHO making her London debut was startled by the warmth of her welcome?

And then the paragraph goes on to say: "Singer Helene Robert, who, when her act ended had the pleasure of being pelted with flowers. That they were taken from bowls on the restaurant tables did not detract from the spontaneity of her reception."

How well we remember the spontaneous reception we gave Dame Nellie Tub at old Drill Hall in 1887—the fact that the flowers were not taken from the bowls didn't detract from anything much except that the people next door complained about the noise of tinkling glass.

Nostalgia ARE you missing somebody? Do you, too, find this the shortest month in all the year? I only ask because a paragraph I read in this morning's paper reminded me of a loved one.

It is: "Called to a school, a detective found three boys very drunk, two of them could not stand, and only the third could talk coherently. They had been drinking with money which had been stolen by a sixth-form boy from his mother's purse." Come back, Johnny.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26

If you are born today, your talents should find their proper outlet in the field of arts and sciences. You have a very high degree of individuality which makes it difficult for you to work under others. If you go to your own way, you can accomplish anything. But if you are continually being pushed and prodded, you are apt to become stubborn in your opposition. You are the type who might even refuse to do something you actually wanted to do just because someone was trying to push you into it.

Rather more reserved and uncommunicative than the average person, you are a member of the fair sex, inclined to be shy, retiring or even timid. Correct this tendency, for you have a very attractive personality which unconsciously draws people to you. Don't thwart this friendship by a

"standoffish" attitude. Learn how to make friends by being halfway yourself.

Actually, you crave love and attention and you work best when encouraged—or even flattered—by those you love and admire. You are affectionate and strong but you are not the type to wear your heart on your sleeve. Don't play too hard to get that you miss out when the real love of your life comes along!

You will probably be happiest if you live in the country. You are fond of nature and seem lost when you are too far away from it. Contact with green growing things seems to give you renewed vigour, too, when exhausted or nervous. To find what the stars have in store for you, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20) — If travelling in traffic, be careful. Stop look and listen. You can avoid accidents. All is well.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20) — You are fair and bring encouragement to those who may need it. You will win friends.

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21) — Balance your activities carefully today and you will make average progress. But don't over-anticipate.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21) — Keep right at your work. Don't let minor worries or over-indulgence in pleasures hinder progress.

CANCER (June 22-July 21) — This is a busy day. Don't lose sight of ideals and all will be well with you. Be steady and firm.

LEO (July 22-Aug. 21) — Don't be a show-off today. To promise too much you can't deliver—is always bad policy.

VIRGO (Aug. 22-Sept. 23) — Have faith in your own future. If you think things over quietly and plan carefully, all is well.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — You are fair and bring encouragement to those who may need it. You will win friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23) — A surprise, which may be compensation for some good done recently in this birth month.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 24-Dec. 23) — There are apt to be delays now. Expect full patience all day.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 24-Jan. 20) — A good time for you. Write a letter to a friend with whom you have been out of contact lately.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — If a neighbour needs help be cooperative. This is the time to offer assistance.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20) — If travelling in traffic, be careful. Stop look and listen. You can avoid accidents. All is well.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20) — You are fair and bring encouragement to those who may need it. You will win friends.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS

Reconstruction

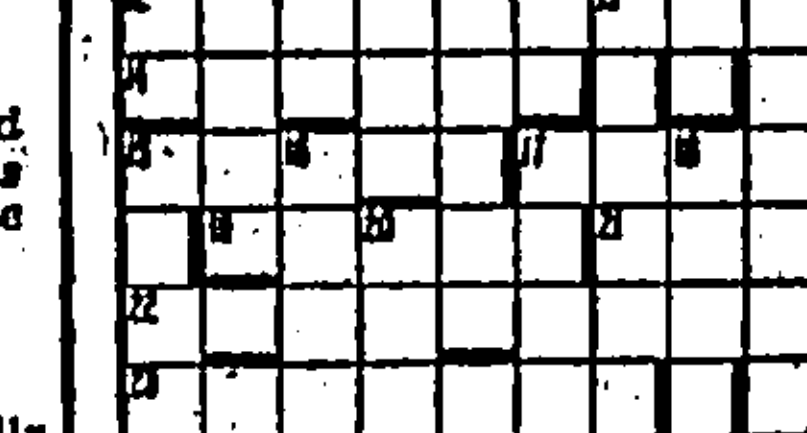
By T. O. HARE

"I SAT next but one to Charles," said James. "I also sat next but one to my friend the bookie." We were trying to reconstruct the party in a lively bar. James had taken part. The novelist, Mr. Grim had shaken hands with Mr. Dull to his left, Mr. Tense to his right. The woman next to him was Mrs. Perky and Mr. Black. Howard was on James's right. Mr. Grim had shaken hands to his right, the bookie to his left. Mr. Dull and the landowner, and Perky was next but one to the bookie.

What is James's surname, and what is his occupation?

(Solution on Page 8)

CROSSWORD



Across
1. The very one to form a milk ring. (9)
6. Near scent that is being reborn. (9)
10. Seen every grey eagle. (9)
11. Downfall. (4)
12. Could be part of a seal. (10)
13. From which you take the tea. (9)
14. Flower well known to London. (9)
15. When a graduate follows the motto. (5)
16. By way of you might say. (3)
17. A name out of the die or right out? (9)
18. How 18 Down. (9)

Down
1. Horrid colour in Yorkshire. (5)
2. Near city, leading the hunt? (7)
3. Grim, loud and the artist's pounding. (9)
4. Name with a letter to broken. (11)
5. A mere word provided by the sign in a shop. (7)
6. Quote as taking tea in broken. (9)
7. This clue is odd. (9)
8. And 23 Across. Could be only in some small find, and a drink one at that. (8)
9. The. (6)
10. Would it be the self-righteous? (6)
11. You'll find it can be best. (6)
12. (8)
13. Solution of Saturday's puzzle: Across: 1. A man, a plan, a canal, Panama. Down: 1. A man, a plan, a canal, Panama.

Chess Problem

By D. BRUMA
Black, 5 pieces.

White, 15 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:
1. Q-K16. 1. K-K7; 2. Q-B7; 1. P-B4; 2. Q-Q8; 1. P-K7; 2. Q-B5; 1. P-Q8; 2. R-R8.

Check Your Knowledge

1. What is a funicular railway?
2. Where are the Atlas Mountains?
3. In what year did Betty Davis's film career begin?
4. Name the three heavyweight champions who preceded Joe Louis.
5. Which is the only "lake" in Scotland?
6. Are there any subways in Japan?

(Answers on Page 8)



PLAYING CARDS

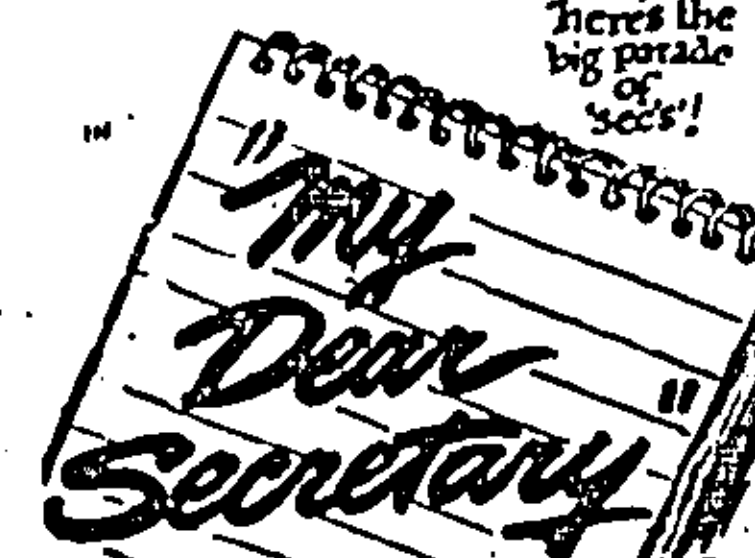
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Trafalgar Square Arrests

London, Feb. 25.

Police today arrested nine women taking part in a demonstration in Trafalgar Square against rearmament. They were taken to Bow Street Central Police Station to be charged.

The women were carrying banners and marching into the Square to join a demonstration against the British call-up of reserves. The demonstration was organized by an organization calling itself "The Ex-Service Movement for Peace." Political processions have been banned in London since clashes occurred between Communist demonstrators and right-wing groups.

Around the necks of the marching women hung placards saying: "Women say no to the call-up" and "No arms for the Nazis."

About 700 attended the Trafalgar Square meeting, with 100 uniformed police in attendance. Communist literature was passed out. It was directed mainly against German rearmament. More police watched the approaches to the Square to enforce the procession's ban and mounted police stood by. —Reuter.

De Gaulle's Demand For Guarantees

Paris, Feb. 25. General Charles de Gaulle today accused the French Government of having given a "friendly but foreign" power the use of French bases in Morocco without guarantees that the Atlantic Pact strategy was aimed at preventing Western Europe from being invaded.

He said that America's rearmament effort was "really colossal" but nothing had yet been decided about the use that the United States would make of her forces.

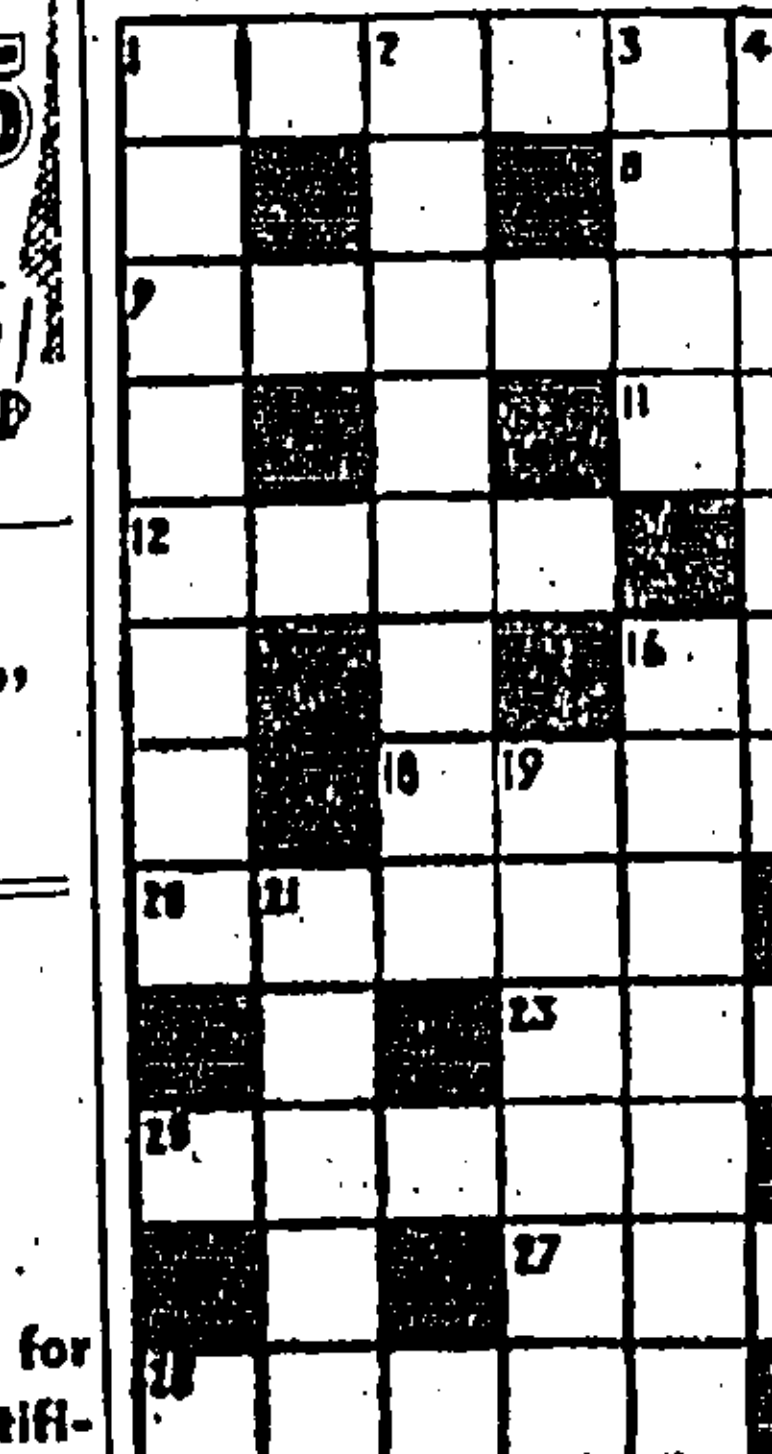
"Any French Government worthy of the name," said General de Gaulle, "could not agree or entrust its forces to a common strategy aimed only at holding out posts like Spain and England with the intention of liberating the rest of Europe later." —Reuter.

Red Candidate For Presidency

Vienna, Feb. 25. The Austrian Communist Party together with the "left wing Socialists" have decided to nominate Gottlieb Fink, the Vice-President of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, as the candidate for the Presidential elections next May.

The Socialist Party has already nominated the Mayor of Vienna, former Imperial General Theodor Koerner, as its own candidate. The People's Party is expected to nominate Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, the Provincial Governor of Upper Austria. —Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Surpasses.
2 Wicket.
3 Anacrotic.
4 Alloy.
5 Assess.
6 Make immovable.
7 Invalid.
8 Illustrious.
9 Modest.
10 Indistinct.
11 Savour.
12 Successor.
13 Love.
14 Ghostly.
15 Hoaling preparation.
16 Allude.
17 Mount.
18 Decide.

DOWN
1 Executant.
2 Flowers.
3 Unpleasant look.
4 Tries hard.
5 Locomotive.
6 Speaker.
7 Row.
8 Newly-married man.
9 Fugitive.
10 Feared.
11 Intercessor.
12 Garb.
13 Crown-up.
14 Old time.

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Result, 5 Catch, 8 Ergo, 9 Course, 11 Larks, 12 Dignity, 14 Fair, 16 China, 18 Tolls, 19 Shan, 20 Hooded, 24 Cream, 25 Toss, 26 Up, 27 Gates, 28 Eastern, Down: 1 Back, 2 Gaze, 3 Low, 4 Tremor, 5 Collect, 6 Torment, 7 Hurled, 10 Rival, 13 Effort, 14 Fair, 15 Withstand, 17 Rules, 19 Stodge, 21 Toss, 22 Dend, 23 Beam.

THE KREMLIN SENDS A STIFF ANSWER TO BRITISH NOTE

London, Feb. 25.

The Korean people were waging a "liberation struggle" for national unity and the Chinese People's Republic were defending "legitimate national interests," Russia has told Britain in a note handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow.

This note was in reply to a British one answering Russian charges that Britain was guilty of breaches of the Potsdam agreement and of the Anglo-Soviet Pact of 1942.

Referring to the British Government's "gross attacks against the Korean people and the Chinese People's Republic," made in the British note of February 17, the latest Soviet note said:

"Everyone can see how the Korean people is waging a liberation struggle for its national unity and is not interfering in the affairs of any other state."

"Everyone sees also that the Chinese People's Republic is defending its legitimate national interests, upholding its right in respect to the island of Taiwan and to the defence of its frontiers from the Anglo-American troops, which broke into Korea and are threatening the frontiers of China."

The aggressors are the United States and Great Britain, which despatched their troops several thousand kilometres from their frontiers on to the territory of Korea, where these troops have been destroying Korean towns and villages, plundering the Koreans, violating the Korean women, killing Korean children and other people.

The note accused Britain of having fallen "under the subjugation" of America. She was more and more losing her independence and being turned "into a military base of the American armed forces."

It was a slander to say that Russia had not effected the demobilisation of her troops after World War II, the note asserted. The Soviet Government had, in fact, effected "a fundamental and extensive demobilisation of its troops." It had demobilised 33 age classes, the note added.

The note said that Russia considered "as not serious and 'ridiculous' the references in the British note to the liberation movement in Malaya, Indo-China and other countries, 'with the accusation against the Soviet Government that, in pressing sympathy for the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples, it is thereby allegedly violating the Anglo-Soviet treaty'."

UNILATERAL ACTION
The Russian note cited the following as examples of the "unilateral actions" of the British Government in regard to Germany:

The "separate unification" of British and American occupation zones of Germany in 1946, joined subsequently by the French zone, as a result of which "Germany was split into two parts."

The introduction of a special currency in Western Germany, "which irrevocably destroyed Germany's economic unity and led to the liquidation of the Control Council composed of representatives of the four Powers."

SEPARATIST MANNER
The separate refusal to prepare a peace treaty with many, and the introduction of the Occupation Statute, "imposed upon the western zones of Germany with the purpose of prolonging the occupation for an indefinite period."

"All these measures were carried out in a separatist manner without co-ordination with the U.S.S.R. and without the participation of the U.S.S.R., but Britain which rejected the policy of co-operation in regard to the German problem, and by doing so violated article three of the Anglo-Soviet treaty."

The Soviet note further alleged that, contrary to the same article of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, the British Government started to carry out, not the demobilisation of Germany, "but the restoration of Fascist leaders, the gradual Fascistisation of Western Germany."

WAR INDUSTRIES
"Simultaneously, the British Government," the note said, "instead of the demobilisation of Germany, began to restore Germany's war industry, turning the Ruhr into a base of war industry; it began to restore the German regular army headed by Fascist generals; it began to turn Western Germany into a bridgehead for a new aggressive war."

The note claimed that, in keeping with article seven of the Anglo-Soviet treaty, the Soviet Government "did not and is not taking part in any anti-British 'coalition'; all the treaties of the Soviet Union with other countries in Europe, it said, 'are aimed at the consolidation of peace in Europe and have the purpose of preventing the repetition of Germany's aggression'."

On the contrary, the note declared, the British Government "is openly trampling upon the obligations which Great Britain assumed under the Anglo-Soviet treaty."

WESTERN UNION
The British Government, together with the French Government, were the initiators of the creation of the Western Union, "which from the very beginning did not conceal its hostility towards the U.S.S.R."

"Subsequently, Great Britain and the United States created the North Atlantic grouping of powers, whereby the Soviet Union, along with the Great Powers affiliated to the anti-Hitlerite coalition was excluded from the participants of the North Atlantic treaty," the note continued.

This state of affairs, the references to the defensive nature of the Western Union and the North Atlantic groupings are "obviously untenable."

"Moreover, facts testify that the Western Union, as well as the North Atlantic grouping, are directly aimed against the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy."

Referring to what it called "the gross slander" towards the Soviet Union of February 17, the Soviet note said that it was time the British Government understood that the peoples of the three East European countries "have the same right as the people of any other country to settle their own internal affairs, proceeding from their own national interests and not from whether the democratic regime established in these countries is to the liking or disliking of the Government of this or that foreign state."

It alleged that the British Government "is encouraging in these states the hostile activity of Fascist groupings, the aim of which is to organise a conspiracy for overthrowing the people's democratic regime."

The Soviet note added, "The Soviet Government considers it a curious fact the attempt of the British Government to pose as protectors of the national interests of Yugoslavia. The Soviet people denounce and will denounce the present Yugoslav rulers, because they have established a Fascist regime in their country similar to that of Franco Spain and have deprived the peoples of Yugoslavia of all elementary democratic rights."

LIBERATION
The Russian note described as "ridiculous and absurd" the "mention in the British note about some sort of 'Communist imperialism,'" and declared, "Firstly, the Anglo-Soviet treaty extends only to European countries and in no degree concerns the non-European countries like Malaya or Vietnam."

Secondly, no single article of the Anglo-Soviet treaty is known which prohibits anyone from expressing sympathy with the liberation movement in any country whatsoever.

Thirdly, as long as imperialist oppression exists in the world, there will exist also the liberation movement of oppressed peoples, irrespective of the wishes and sympathies of some rulers or others. To accuse the Soviet Government of the existence in different countries of liberation movements caused by the oppression of imperialism is just as absurd as it would be to accuse it of the occurrence in the world of earthquakes or tidal waves."

A SLANDER
The Soviet Government declared, "Great Britain has fallen under the subjugation of the United States of America; she is more and more losing her independence and being turned into a military base of the American armed forces, because without this she could not obtain so-called Marshall Plan aid."

"The same has to be said of France, Belgium, Turkey and other so-called 'Marshallised' countries."

The Soviet note disclaimed any responsibility "for the unsatisfactory situation that has arisen in the United Nations."

It also repudiated the responsibility of the Soviet Union and the Cominform for "strikes and social disorders" which, it said, "occurred not before our days and before the establishment of the bureau of the Communist and workers' parties, but also long before our generation."

In regard to the "well-known allegations of Premier Attlee that the Soviet Union did not

effect the demobilisation of its troops after the war" and the subsequent assertion in the British note that the Soviet Government demobilised only certain number of Servicemen from among the maximum call-up during the war, the Russian note declared, "This assertion of the British note is a slander against the Soviet Union. In reality, the Soviet Government effected a fundamental and extensive demobilisation of its troops, having demobilised 33 age classes."

"No one needed an extensive demobilisation of the Soviet troops as much as the Soviet Union, since without the returning of millions of demobilised men to the field and factories, the Soviet Union would not have been able to rehabilitate the areas, towns, railways, industry and agriculture destroyed by the German occupation."

Describing likewise as slander against the Soviet Union the British note's assertion that Russian armed forces numerically exceeded the armed forces of the Western countries taken together, the Soviet note stated that at present the numerical strength of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, counting land forces, air forces and the navy, "is equal to the numerical strength of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. before the outbreak of the second world war in 1939."

DEFENCE CHARGE
It added that three members alone of the North Atlantic Pact—the United States of America, Britain and France—had at present in their armed forces, "more than 5,000,000 men, with the numerical strength of these three Powers continuing to grow rapidly, while the industry of these countries has already been mobilised for a further increase in the production of armaments."

"This numerical strength of the armed forces of France, Britain and the United States is several times greater than that of the second world war in 1939, and is more than twice as great as the numerical strength of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. at present."

While recognising the feelings of friendship existing between the British and Soviet peoples towards one another during and after the war, the Soviet note accused British Labour Party leaders of passing, at their annual conference of 1944, a resolution "forbidding members of the Party to take part in the work of British public organisations aiming at strengthening Anglo-Soviet friendship."

It declared, "From this conclusion may be drawn that, as long as the Government of Great Britain was in need of whom it could not win victory over Hitlerite Germany, it somehow contained its anti-Soviet sentiments, its hostile attitude towards the Soviet State."

"But as soon as the rout of Hitlerite Germany became evident, the Labourite leaders began to manifest anxiety and to make haste in adopting measures to weaken the friendly relations of the British people with the peoples of the U.S.S.R."

"Nor is it fortuitous that this disgraceful resolution was repeatedly confirmed at subsequent Labour Party conferences, already in the postwar period."

The Soviet note concluded: "After all the above facts, the Soviet Government cannot regard with full confidence the statement of the British Government. Nevertheless, the Soviet Government is prepared to enter into negotiations, striving to use all opportunities for improving relations with Great Britain."

"The Government of the U.S.S.R. will highly appreciate any step of the Government of Great Britain really directed at improving relations between our countries." —Reuter.

Sequel To Haifa Demonstration

Haifa, Feb. 25. Towik Toubi, Arab Communist member of the Israeli Parliament, was charged here today with organising and taking part in an illegal demonstration against General Sir Brian Robertson, Britain's Middle East Commander-in-Chief, during the latter's visit recently.

Toubi was further charged with relating the police. The police used force to disperse a demonstration by Arab and Jewish youths which developed after an authorised open-air protest meeting of the Communist-sponsored Peace League here last week against the General's visit.

The windows of a police car were broken and a policeman was injured. —Reuter.

KING'S MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
SPECIAL TIMES: AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

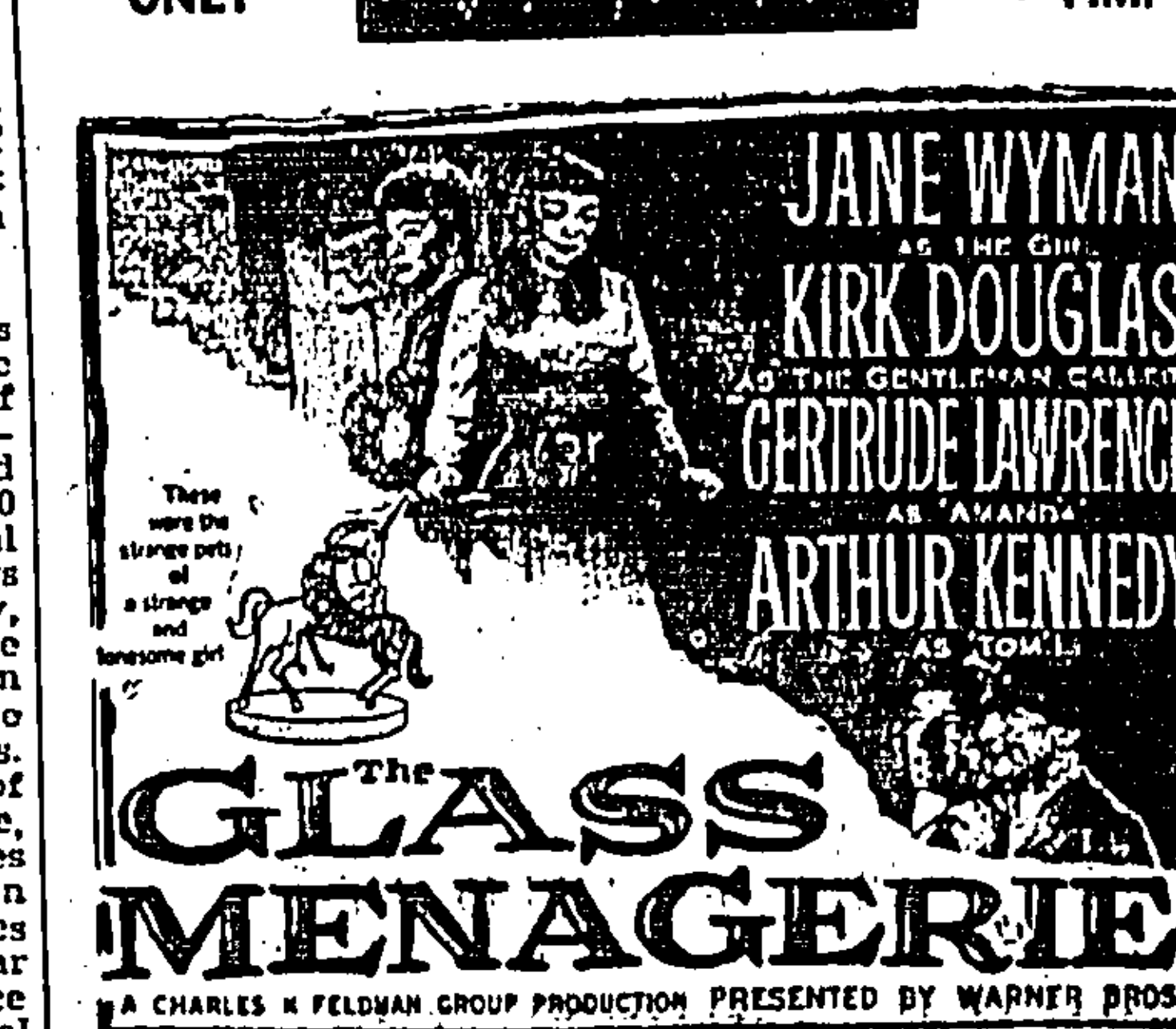


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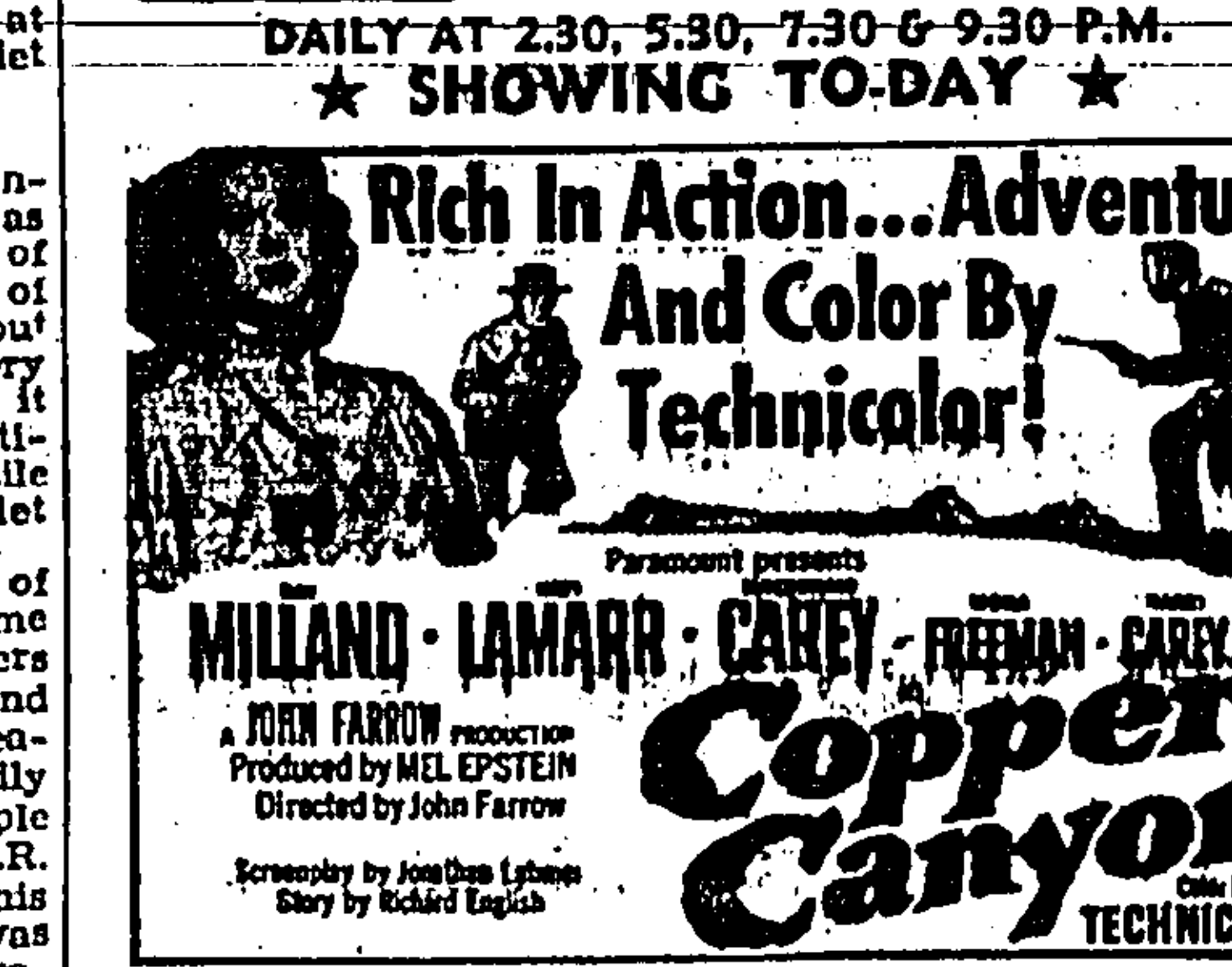
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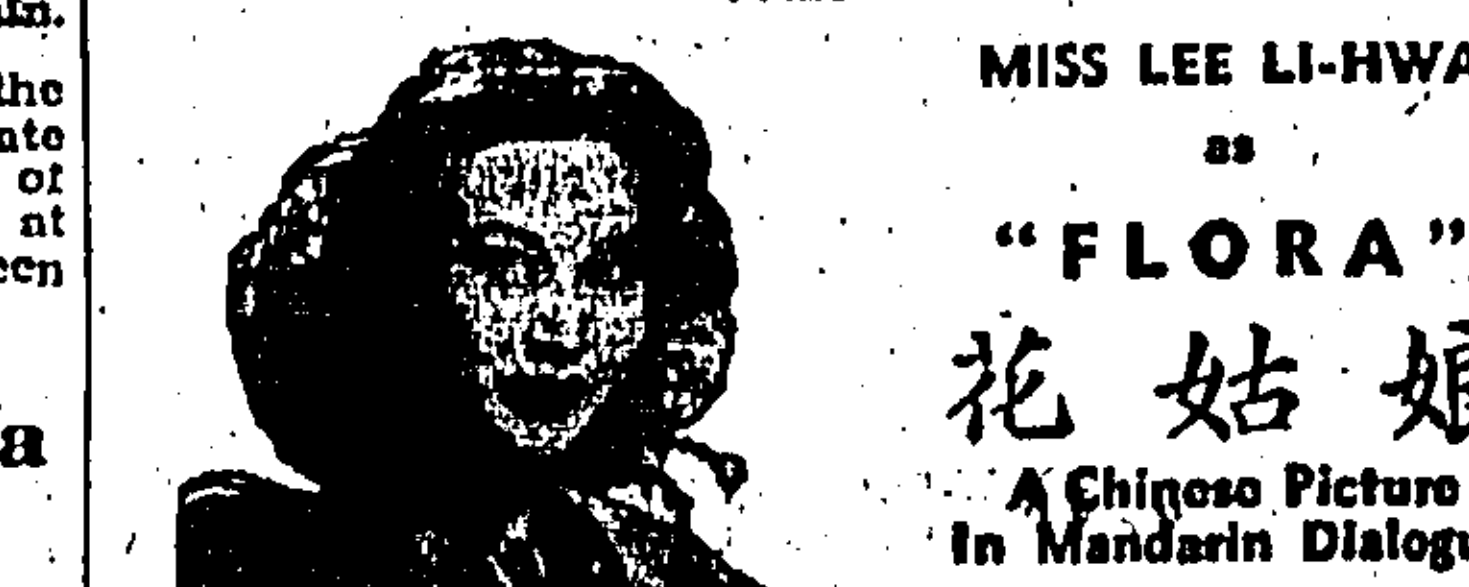
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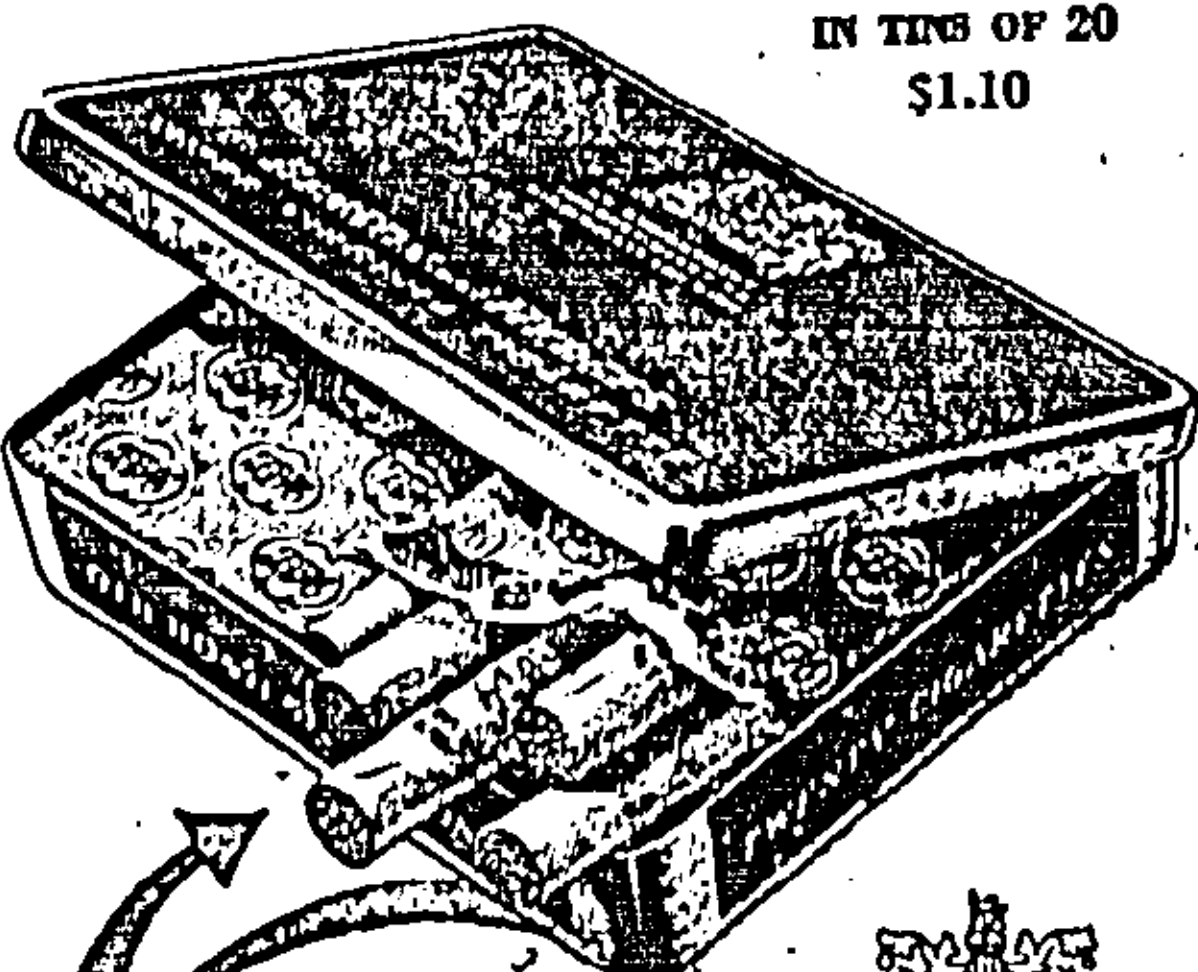


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CONCERT

IN AID OF
THE MISSION TO LEPERS HONG KONG AUXILIARY

On Saturday, 3rd March, 1951, at 8.30 p.m. a Concert will be given at the Mission to Lepers Hong Kong Auxiliary, Kowloon. Among those participating in the Concert are the following: Solists—Caroline Braga (Piano) and Gaston D'Aquin (Tenor), Conductor—L. T. Ride, Accompanist—E. O'Neill Shaw.

This Concert has been arranged by The Hong Kong Singers in aid of The Mission to Lepers Hong Kong Auxiliary. Proceeds of the Concert will be used to promote the work of The Mission to Lepers Hong Kong Auxiliary to bring medical aid, spiritual and occupational instruction, and support in many other ways to those suffering from Leprosy in Hong Kong.

Bookings can be made at Moutries, and tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00.

The Mission to Lepers Hong Kong Auxiliary is looking forward to meeting many friends and sympathisers of the Auxiliary as well as music lovers, at this concert.

WHEN STRIKES FOLD UP . . . WHEN 'MASS DEMONSTRATIONS' FALL FLAT—

ARE STALIN'S MEN SHAMMING?

ROME.

HERE in Rome I have been listening to the anxious talk of Intelligence men puzzling over Communist failures in Italy, and asking—

"Are they shamming? Are the Communists deliberately pulling their punches to lead us into an under-estimation of their strength? Or are they finished as a revolutionary force? Can we dismiss the Red Fifth Column as a bogey?"

I heard the same bewildered talk in Korea six months ago, when vast stores of ammunition were stacked—unguarded—between giant petrol tanks at Pusan.

Although Communists, hundreds of them, had filtered into the dock area, there was no attempt at sabotage.

Why? The American Intelligence officers, who finally persuaded the Koreans to supply guards, were baffled.

This time I am more anxious to solve the problem. For I have spent the past weeks travelling across Europe trying to find out what the Communists are up to.

I wanted to find out to what extent they have penetrated the

economic and administrative machines, how far Moscow can rely on them to form an effective Fifth Column.

In France I found that the Communist paper humanists reported that 50,000 demonstrators made Eisenhower fear the wrath of Paris.

I was there. I saw only a few men throwing handbills and shouting: "Home, Eisenhower."

And no pay

HERE in Italy, too, as in France, the attempt of the Communist—controlled—trades unions to organise anti-Eisenhower strikes or mass demonstrations of workers have failed.

In one place only was the strike order obeyed—in the great State-owned shipbuilding yard at La Spezia. Out of 12,000 men employed there, 3,000 struck.

When they reported for work the following day, they were instantly dismissed. After 12 days of unemployment without pay they were allowed back; all that is, except the ringleaders.

The importance is in that neither the party nor the union has attempted to take the slightest action in reprisal or in defence of the penalised strikers.

What is more, both in France and in Italy the Communist



campaign calling on dockers and transport workers to boycott the import of American armaments has been a fiasco.

In France, the attempt of the Communists to call strikes in protest against German rearmament brought no success.

It's no sham

THE main reason why some experts are puzzled by what they consider the deliberate passivity of the Communists is that they find it difficult to reconcile with reports they have heard of continued Communist efforts to build up militia organisations in France and Italy.

"If these militia groups are as strong as we hear they are, they should have been able to do better," is the argument I have heard put forward.

In Italy the militia—based as in France on Communist youth organisations and former resistance veterans—according to some estimates, has 70,000 members.

Until recently they were plentifully supplied with arms and munitions hidden in secret dumps. Last year the police found eight pieces of artillery, 21,000 hand grenades, 17 mortars, 210 machine guns, 270 sub-machine guns, 1,800 automatic rifles, 6,000 carbines, 26 radio transmitters, 700 tons of explosives.

But today the men who have trained to use this armament do

nothing. Their comrades in France are equally quiet. A sham? A trick? I don't think so.

Three factors have brought about the now situation, which in my view makes a considerable change in the military defence of Western Europe:

1 THE EMERGENCE, both in France and in Italy of powerful and effective trades unions which repudiate the Communist Party, protect non-Communist workers defying shop stewards against Communist reprisals, and negotiate wage agreements.

2 THE IMPATIENCE of workers at losing pay by being called out on strike for political causes dictated by Moscow.

And they do lose pay when they strike now. For the Communist shop stewards can no longer guarantee pay packets as they could only two years ago in both France and Italy.

Then even if a man stayed away from work four days a week, either for strike or to do party jobs, the unions would force the employer to pay out if a man turned up on the fifth day.

3 THE ANTI-STALINIST rebellion of an increasingly large number of young Communists, especially in Italy, who joined the party during the war in order to fight for Italy against the Germans.

Now they follow the example of Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito in repudiating Moscow's insistence on unquestioning subordination of all national interests to those of the Kremlin.

High-ups go

THE latest Italian rebels are two high-up Communist deputies, Cuccchi and Magnani. They were the chiefs of the Communist Party in its North Italian stronghold of Emilia

SEFTON DELMER

begins today his nation-by-nation tour of the Branch Offices of the Kremlin

And an echo

IN Rome, I sat for half an hour in the committee room of the National Assembly with a Demo-Christian anti-Communist M.P., Igino Giordani, while he explained to me exactly why he was against Italy taking any part in rearmament for war.

"If the Russians mean to make war they will not wait for us to rearm they will attack us right away."

"We would do much better to fight Communism by spending on social services money we are waiting on useless rearmament."

His last phrase was a verbatim echo of what a young Communist worker had said to me only a few hours earlier in a suburban district headquarters of the Communist Party.

When, a bit later, I suggested to an Italian elder statesman that Italy's role in the event of armed conflict might be benevolent neutrality, he smiled and said—

"Maybe. But one should never say so. There are too many neutralists around in Italy and in France. We must not encourage these cowards."

New methods . . .

MEANWHILE to attain their object of paralysing the economic, industrial, transport and mobilisation mechanisms of France and Italy in the event of war with Western Europe the Communists will use methods unconnected with mass strikes and mass demonstrations.

What I have discovered about this, the secret underground side of the Communist plan, I will tell you in my next despatch. (World Copyright—London Express Service.)

KOREA'S LESSON IN STRATEGY

By O. H. BRANDON

THE present holding operation of Southern Korea by the United Nations forces is watched by American strategists with acute interest because of its possible application to the defence of Western Europe.

Much water has flowed down the Yalu River since General MacArthur's divisions fled south after the massive intervention of the Chinese Communist troops at a pace which made it impossible for them to maintain contact with the enemy.

Since then the American Government resisted the General's recommendation for a complete evacuation of Korea and General Ridgeway, who is now in command of the Eighth Army, has not only restored the morale of the United Nations troops but has taken them back toward the fatal 38th Parallel.

But the 38th Parallel has virtually ceased to be of political significance, at least for the Military Command. To the strategists who now see the Korean battle like a huge manoeuvre with live ammunition, the 38th Parallel has a significance similar to the Elbe or the Rhine in Europe, although it is not a natural obstacle.

To drive north would again lead the army into a situation where the enemy with his unlimited manpower has the advantage. But in the present position General Ridgeway can challenge the enemy when and where he wants, and, naturally, he selects the place and time

that is best to his advantage. The Air Force and the Navy not only protect his flanks, but they also harass the enemy's extended communication lines. Thus American strategists—and the British military concur in this—believe the United Nations forces can maintain themselves in Southern Korea indefinitely, and what is more important, can win the war.

14 divisions, they now have in Korea hold the military might of China in check at this front.

Taking the global view, Europe looks on the map like a peninsula of the Eurasian Continent, like a vastly extended Korea which is a peninsula in itself. Drawing the parallel

between Ridgeway's present strategy and Eisenhower's possible future strategy in Europe, the Anglo-American planners feel that Eisenhower would have a first-rate chance of holding Western Europe against a Russian onslaught with the sixty divisions he should have at his disposal by the end of 1952, and the air and naval forces to protect his flanks.

Eisenhower would have the additional advantage that in case of a Russian attack, there would be no hesitation in bombing the enemy's rear.

It is assumed that if the Soviet army starts rolling westward, it would have along most of its flanks hostile forces. In the north it would be chiefly Scandinavia, in the east, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy.

All these countries could be kept supplied by sea and developed into formidable thorns in the side of the Soviet armies. When in 1944 the German army launched its last attack in the Ardennes and the famous "Battle of the Bulge" developed, General Eisenhower then decided to meet this threat not by a frontal attack, but by turning the divisions of General Patton and Field Marshal Montgomery against the extended flanks of the enemy in order to seal off the bulge at its neck and thereby not only choke the German supply lines but also cut off reinforcements. Vastly magnified, a similar technique could be employed in the defence of Europe.

General MacArthur first misconceived the mission of the United Nations forces in Korea. It was to stop aggression by the North Koreans and liberate invaded South Korea.

But it was not the United Nations' aim to win geographical or rather geopolitical advantages, and it was this misconception that caused the disaster from which the United Nations forces are fortunately recovering now.

General Ridgeway has now been allotted a limited task, which is to hold the Chinese and North Korean armies in check, decimate them if possible at the least cost to his own troops and thus create a new situation more conducive to negotiations on an equal basis, not between victor and vanquished.

The strategy now adopted by General Ridgeway is in miniature what may become the grand strategy for the defence of Western Europe. It is also reassuring that General Eisenhower has great confidence in this strategy, and although the success in Korea is still inconclusive, it has great possibilities of improvement and adaptation.

Its implications should also be a warning to those who may be tempted to test it aggressively.

London's planners go into reverse

THE County of London Plan 1943 was a bright promise that our battered city was to be transformed into a place "fit for heroes to live in."

That plan was the most ambitious and widely publicised of Britain's postwar plans. It received world-wide acclaim.

Nature, seven years later, popular interest in London's future has given place to feelings of cynical disillusionment and forebodings that the County of London Plan is being ruthlessly sabotaged.

The County of London Plan spotlighted five major defects in London—traffic congestion, lack of open spaces, outworn and blighted housing, wrong inter-mixture of housing and industry, and over-population.

Open spaces were to be brought up to four acres per 1,000 of population within the County area (with an additional three acres outside the County area).

The outworn and blighted areas were to be redeveloped as residential neighbourhood units on modern planning standards.

The mixture of housing and industry was to be worked out by much industry being moved out of London altogether, and at least half-a-million people dispersed to new towns clustered around London.

tered around London, but separated from it by a Green Belt free from new building.

None of these defects has been seriously tackled; all of them are being ignored, and some of them have been abandoned.

Of the three ring roads "A" (Inner Ring), "B" (Intermediate Ring), and "C" (Outer Ring), provided for in the County of London Plan, roads "A" and "B" were the most urgent and important.

Yet, in May 1950, after seven years of consultation, the Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Hugh Dalton, blandly announced that the A-Ring-Road project had now been finally abandoned; and, moreover, nothing is being done by the LCC to safeguard the route of the B-Ring-Road, because of the cost involved.

New buildings and development on the route are being openly permitted, even to the extent of changing the road's side-line in order to accommodate new buildings.

The aim drops

AS for the building up of open space standards, London had half an acre per 1,000 of population, which was to be raised to four acres; but practically no new open spaces have been acquired.

In spite of this, the LCC have made plans to build on a number of private open spaces within the County area; the immediate aim has been lowered to 2½ acres per 1,000 people, and opportunities of buying land are being missed which

may not arise again for many decades.

In the case of outworn and blighted areas the County of London Plan emphasised the need to regroup and redevelop all these areas over a number of years following the end of the war; but these areas are being allowed to stagnate, deteriorate and disintegrate.

The only exception are the specific "Reconstruction Areas" in the East End, which are being pushed ahead in order to be ready for putting on show as "Live Architecture Exhibits" as part of the 1951 Festival of Britain.

Desecration

FINALLY—Decentralisation. New Towns and the Green Belt. The stark fact is that this trio, which together form the solid foundation of the County of London Plan, are operating—but in reverse gear. People are being packed into London in greater numbers and higher densities in huge blocks of flats and by the wholesale conversion of private houses into flats.

The New Towns project is proceeding mostly on paper. The authorities widely publicise it with one hand, and apply the economic brake with the other.

The Green Belt around London is still being subjected to desecration by building.

This is the background against which the 1951 Development Plan for London is being prepared. It does not induce any feeling of optimism among Londoners who have pride in the future of their city.

(London Express Service)

WOMAN OF THE WEEK

AT the George V super-hotel in Paris, an elderly Englishwoman with a comfortable figure will stand up before a company of international lawyers at a banquet attended by Minister of Justice Rene Mayer and propose the health of the French Bar.

Her speech will be in French but that will be no difficulty for jovial Mrs. Helena Normanton, one of Britain's first two women KCs.

Mrs. Normanton was once a student at Dijon University where she won a diploma in French language and literature and learned the French trick of washing her hair in red wine.

Now she is in Paris to represent the English Bar at the celebrations of the golden jubilee of French women lawyers.

Before leaving, Mrs. Normanton got herself a special licence from the Board of Trade to take out of the country the handsome diamond and pearl necklace she is wearing at the banquet.

"I had a special reason for wanting to have it with me," she told me.

Reason—the necklace was presented to her by members of the Old Bailey Bar Mess, of which she was "junior and honorary treasurer" (equivalent to secretary in non-legal language) until she became a KC two years ago.

They threw a dinner party for her in the judges' dining-room at the "Bailey" to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of women being called to the Bar and gave her the necklace. She is immensely proud of it.

It was the first time such a thing had happened in the judges' dining-room and Mrs. Normanton was the first woman to be responsible for the Bar Mess.

But a list of the things she has done for the first time is so long that it becomes a bore, even to Mrs. Normanton herself.

It began in 1919, when she became the first woman ever to be admitted as a bar student. She was the first woman barrister to be briefed at the High Court, the Old Bailey and London Sessions; the first to appear for the Crown in a criminal appeal (that was when Private Robert Sloan lost his case and was hanged for wife murder in 1946).

FISH—PLUS

Sitting at ease by the fire in the book-cluttered living-room of her Victorian villa in Beckenham, Mrs. Normanton waves these matters aside to talk of other things.

"I may be a poor barrister," she chuckles, "but I can cook." There was fish for lunch, but she had flavoured it up with herbs and fried it in feather-light batter so that it remained cod only in the strictly legal sense.

She recalled the "noble stuffing" she had devised for the Christmas turkey "It so appealed to an American guest



Mrs. Helena Normanton.

Mrs K. C. CAN ALSO COOK

by EVELYN IRONS

that he demanded a 'whole plateful of it'."

From the kitchen her talk slipped nimbly to Shakespeare. Why did Shakespeare put Portia in Padua when the original woman lawyer studied at Bologna? Mrs. Normanton, one-time at Bologna University herself ("I was the first barrister to study there since the Reformation"), explained that in considerable historical detail.

From Shakespearean research, via a recent learned article she wrote about Twelfth Night and the Temple, to her favourite modern writers, "My pet is Dean Inge," she says.

"I dole on Dr. Inge. Among the poets she picked on Edith Sitwell as 'undoubtedly the best living.'"

"I loathe laborious wit," she announced, recalling hours of tedium in the courts. Who was the witliest judge in her experience? "Harry Eve. His brilliance was so easy." (Sir Harry Eve died 10 years ago.)

In there a woman lawyer capable of being a judge? "Well, why not Rose Heilbrunn? Myself? Certainly not." Miss Heilbrunn, 36 now, took silk at the same time as Mrs. Normanton, two years ago.

WOMEN MPs

But although she looks forward hopefully to the day when a woman will be a judge—and even Lord Chief Justice—the quality of her mercy is somewhat strained towards women MPs.

After that titanic fight for the vote what a bunch of nonentities they have been up to date she exclaims.

This is a change from the old feminist days when married, as a law student in 1921, Helena Normanton refused to take the name of her husband, Mr. Gavin Clark, and was the first married Englishwoman to take out a passport in her own name.

They were a devoted, childless couple. Mr. Clark, a chartered accountant, died nearly three years ago.

For much of her legal career, Mrs. Normanton has had to fight prejudice against her sex.

But now that she has ceased to struggle and has become an accepted feature of the lawyer's landscape, her feminist claws are sheathed.

"Let us see that men get fair treatment," she advises kindly. "Married men often get a poorer deal in the lower courts than women."

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TENNIS EXHIBITIONS TODAY & TOMORROW

The American and Swedish Tennis Players will give two more exhibitions at the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground today and tomorrow, commencing at 4 p.m., if the weather holds good.

The following matches will be played:

TODAY
Miss Dorothy Head & Edwin Tan vs. Mrs. Diana Cooper & Irving Dorfman
Sven Davidsson vs. Fred Kovaleski
Fred Kovaleski & Irving Dorfman vs. Tsui Wai Pui & Tsui Yan Pui.

TOMORROW
Miss Dorothy Head vs. K. S. Wong (Schools' Champion).
Sven Davidsson vs. Irving Dorfman.
Dorfman & Kovaleski vs. Ip Koon Hung & Davidsson.

Yesterday's Exhibition Tennis

K.C. Dao Takes A Set Off Dorfman

By "ARGONAUT"

Despite dismal weather conditions, the visiting International net stars, Davidsson, Kovaleski, Dorfman and Miss Dorothy Head, sportingly took to the courts at the Chinese Recreation Club yesterday in their second series of exhibition matches in Hongkong, and treated the few hundreds of rain-soaked spectators with another scintillating display of high-powered tennis.

A continuous drizzle and a strong cross wind throughout the whole afternoon that made accurate play extremely difficult, did not deter them from putting up, under the circumstances, a fine exhibition of fluent strokes and aggressive play.

Sharing honours with Hongkong's reputed visitors in the afternoon's programme were the Colony Harcourt and former Shanghai Champion, K.C. Dao, and the local up and coming youngster, Norman Lo. Dao drew one-all-6-3, 2-6, in his exhibition match with Dorfman and Norman Lo beat Miss Dorothy Head in two sets, 6-3 and 6-1.

HANDICAPPED

Handicapped by a weak eyesight that necessitated her wearing glasses, Miss Head was visibly affected by the continuous drizzle, which compelled her to discard her glasses in the second set. She was seen at her best in the first six games, when she held her own at the baseline, with her forceful, full length drives, but from then on found the weather conditions a little too disconcerting for her stroke play.

This did not detract from the fine performance put up by young Lo, who gave his usual display of stylishly executed forehand strokes, with more accuracy than ever seen so far. His greater retrieving power and speed in coming up to the net for his follow-up volleys gave him a distinct advantage.

The Men's Singles match between Dao and Dorfman proved to be the best game of the afternoon. Although it was evident that Dorfman, playing with his heavy sweater on throughout the match, was only giving an exhibition of stroke play in the first set, Dao did extremely well to take the best out of the visitor to capture the set.

A good control of length and pace with his forceful flat racket forehand and cut backhand drives, and well-timed approaches to the net, with overhead and volley kills, gave Dorfman a 3-1 lead in the first set.

Retrieving and returning every possible ball gamely from the base, Dao capitalised on Dorfman's errors, occasioned to a great extent by the strong wind that caused him to mis-time his overhead smashes and follow-up volleys, and took the next six games in row for the first set.

Playing more cautiously and with a little of tournament match concentration, Dorfman dominated play in the second set, winning it by 6-2. Dao put up a gallant show, extending the visitor to four deuce games in this set, and though beaten was not entirely out-casted.

FAST AND AGGRESSIVE
Fast and aggressive Doubles play featured the match between Ip Koon-hong and Davidsson and Dorfman and Kovaleski. With the prevailing conditions, and with both pairs going in no uncertain manner for killing shots, long rallies were the exception rather than the rule.

Both pairs adopted the slightly up and down combination with Dorfman and Ip taking their position regularly nearer the net and Kovaleski and Davidsson covering slightly further back in the midcourt. Dorfman proved the fastest at the net, breaking through with sizzling volleys and intercepting shots, and his combination with Kovaleski was slightly the smoother of the two pairs.

In the midcourt, Davidsson dominated play, smacking powerfully and half-volleying with accuracy. Kovaleski impressed with his fast half-volley drives along the centre from midcourt and his backhand cross-court half-volley drives.

LEAGUE CRICKET

TWO UNKNOWN SCORPIONS STEAL THE THUNDER FROM FRANK HOWARTH

By "RECORDER"

The Scorpions turned up against Army at Sookunpoo yesterday with their prize number — Frank Howarth — and such other celebrities as Alec Pearce, Harry Owen-Hughes and Len Stokes. By 6 p.m. it had taken two 'schoolboy heroes', D. J. Hill and R. N. Munden, to make a three-cornered fight of it for the First Division Championship.

Army lost by two wickets and are today three points behind the Scorpions and Optimists with a match in hand. The Championship now depends largely upon the Optimists-Army match at Chater Road on March 10, though, of course, none of the "Big Three" can afford another draw against the also-rans.

Army have left to play KCC, Optimists and University. Scorpions are faced with IRC, RAF and Royal Navy, and Optimists are left University, Army and IRC.

Frank Howarth failed as a batsman at a critical hour when there was only Tony Weller left besides himself, being out for a nine that wasn't chancesless. On a slow bowlers' wicket on which the Army did not use their only real ball-turner, Brooks, the Scorpions' batsmen put on a dismal exhibition. Tony Weller who made 43 runs, and T. P. Ruffett (34) were the only two who were reasonably comfortable.

Len Stokes was dropped before he had made 10 and even Alec Pearce's modest three did not represent a chancesless innings. Three wickets fell when the Scorpions' total stood at 81 in reply to the Army's 139 and when Howarth returned to the pavilion the score was 97 for seven. Even Harry Owen-Hughes, who has always been comfortable against Army bowling, found it impossible to play his first ball from Nicholson.

THEY WERE DEFENDABLE
After that, pavilion opinion ran, it all depended on Weller and there was a long sigh of relief every time D. J. Hill survived another ball. Then out came Weller, caught and bowled by Rendell at 117, and in went A. N. Munden. All of 23 runs still required for victory!

The Scorpions were, all our local bookies would wager any odds, out of the Championship race. They were mistaken. It was a slow and painful process and the runs came in singles. Some thought Brooks would be put on to bowl. He wasn't. Suddenly, confidence came Munden's way and he became boundary-conscious. Sixteen of his 20 runs came from four. At the other end, Hill was all set to get into double figures when the winning run had already been scored. He came in undefeated with nine, surviving even Army's twilight menace, Corfield.

Sobering thought: it takes 11 to make a team. Eleven men came but C. B. Connell must have watched every ball bowled with the same foreboding the normal human feels at the approach of the dentist's drill.

Looking back at everything, Hill and Munden seemed all set to score a century, though, the chances are, Munden would have got his faster been called in. Connell in to score one provided floodlighting could be found and both sides were willing to make it a two innings affair.

REMEMBER HOWARTH?
Remember Frank Howarth? There was to be sure, a faint odour of mothballs about his helmet. He failed as a batsman. But he wasn't completely wasted.

He took a long time getting started and he wasn't quite the same Howarth with the ball. He couldn't find his offbreak

and he took a long time separating Campbell (39) and Wilson (32). After he had Wilson mistime one into the safe hands of Tony Weller with the score at 58, he followed this up by disposing of Maynard at 85, Campbell at 80, Nicholson at 98, Mackenzie and Rendell at 122 and Robertson-McLeod at 125. His final figures were seven wickets for 57 runs and his figures for the season — this being his second League match — are 16 for 60, which gives him an average of 4.50, his few

Commonwealth Score 350 Against Combined India, Pakistan And Ceylon

A grand century by Bruce Dooland and a century partnership between him and W. Sutcliffe enabled the Commonwealth to score 350 runs in their first innings on the second day of the four-day unofficial Test against a combined India, Pakistan and Ceylon XI here.

The Combined XI lost two wickets for 31 runs by ten, immediately after which bad light made further play impossible.

When play was resumed this morning, with the Commonwealth score standing at 223 runs for six wickets, Dooland and Sutcliffe added a further 78 runs to their seventh wicket partnership.

Then, Dooland, jumping out for a big hit-off Gull Mohammed, had his balls whipped off by Imtiaz Ahmed. He thus became the Pakistan wicket-keeper's fifth victim in the innings. Dooland, whose share in the partnership was 97, made 105 runs in three hours, with 10 fours. He had two lives, at 80 runs and at 95.

Sutcliffe followed him to the pavilion soon after, having made a dogged 50 in 174 minutes. He hit nine fours. He had one life, at 33 runs.

Shackleton and Raimadhin, batting resolutely, put on 32 runs for the last wicket. The Pakistan pace bowler, Khan Mohamed, finished best of the attack with two wickets for 127 runs, while his col-

WEEK-END SOFTBALL

SAINTS OVERWHELM THE CAROLINERS AND STAY IN THE PENNANT RACE

By "GRANDSTAND"

St Joseph's and South China completed their season's fixtures knotted for second place in the Gold Section of the Senior League as the Saints unleashed a barrage of basehits to overwhelm the Caroliners 8-2; while the Pandas suffered elimination from the flag chase when they succumbed 8-3 to the Canadians.

In the other Senior tussles, St Teresa's forfeited the points to the Jaguars while the Braves notched up their ninth consecutive triumph when they overpowered the Overseas Chinese 8-1.

In the Junior Loop playoff, the Delawares upset the Blackhawks with a well-deserved 6-3 decision behind Terry Lucido's superb mound performance, while the Dragons tucked away their second success in the title series when they outplayed Rexes 12-4.

Wahoos celebrated their final diamond appearance this season with an 8-0 shutout over the Canadians in the mid-day game to register their twelfth straight victory.

ST JOSEPH'S 8-SOUTH CHINA 2

The Saints slugged their way into a tie with South China for the playoff berth when they belted hurler P. C. Wong for a total of eight hits, which included homers by Dave Leonard and Benny Omar.

A brilliant pitching performance by Jimmy Criss with Modest Khan receiving contributed largely to the Saints' triumph as the opposition only got on first base once in the first five frames and that was when Leonard's better Rabbit Leung worked Criss for a walk on four pitched balls.

In the classic five innings of no-hit, no-run, no-error play, Criss was responsible for six strikeouts with his smoke ball. In the opening stanza, the Saints jumped on hurler Wong for four bunched up blows that produced four runs, and added another cluster of three tallies in the fourth when they went out on another hitting spree.

South China broke into the scoring column in the sixth when Rabbit Leung was given a life on a fumble—the first error of the game. Leung pilfered second and C. M. "Lefty" Tsang beat out a grounder to place runners on first and third. In the third frame when Mann Remedios connected a timely blow to nudge Silva across with the equaliser.

Coach Tony Kwok's charges really went to town in the fourth semester with an inspired barrage of three singles which produced a quartet of tallies. After this spurge of markers the Delawares were unable to score further and settled down to holding the Hawks, allowing one more tally to trickle over the pan on an infield fumble with the sacks choked.

Jackie Silva and Mickey Osmund paced the leaders in the bat-race with two hits each in three times at bat. Terry Lucido hurled 29 pitches in 1 1/2 pitches while Rennie Barretto put the ball across the strike zone 31 times in 134 times.

In the other minor loop playoff game, the Dragons took advantage of an outbreak of Rexes' errors to notch up their second win in the series with a 12-4 decision. Harry Louie potted out a three-plier for his only hit in three times at bat, while A. Dittie duplicated his clutch and added a single in three times.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE
SENIOR LEAGUE
Jaguars 7 St Teresa's 0
St Joseph's 7 South China 0
Braves 8 Overseas 1
Canadians 8 Pandas 3

JUNIOR LEAGUE PLAYOFF
Delawares 6 Blackhawks 3
Dragons 12 Rexes 4

LADIES' LEAGUE
Wahoos 8 Canadians 0

TODAY
trapped, but in the confusion, Leung scooped home and the relay, which went wild, enabled Tsang to cross the pan for the second South China run.

In the final frame, South China could only produce two singles to apoll a hitless performance, but none of the runners could score with the tight infield closing down on every play.

CANADIANS 8-PANDAS 3
Pandas were unable to shake off the hex that lamed them throughout the season as they allowed the Maple Leafs to chalk up a big five-run lead in the initial canto, on an outbreak of infield errors.

Regular hitters were unable to solve Canuck Nazarin's pitched and despite the fact that the Pandas had runners in scoring position every inning, they failed to come through with the necessary hit, the distance clouters only producing easy flies which were gathered in by the Canadian outfielders.

Kass Nazarin had his usual control of the ball and checked them with deadly accuracy at the same time mixing his speed, which baffled the Pandas. Vincent Xavier, regular hurler for the Pandas, started on the slab and was nicked for a pair of singles in the first frame, and after he walked his sixth batter of the game to load the bases in the third frame, Dooland Wong Ting-kuok was beckoned to extinguish the conflagration. Wong pulled the side out when he forced the first batsman to face him to pop up for the third out.

The Pandas were successful in adopting a "hold them down" strategy for the remainder of the game, but were unable to catch up with the Canucks, even though they nibbled away at the lead, and when the game ended, the Pandas were at the short end of an 8-3 count. This loss eliminated the Pandas from the playoffs, and by virtue of this triumph, the Canucks with the Braves are sure qualifiers for the four-team championship series due to commence on March 18.

Wahoos 8-CANADIANS 0
Championing errorless ball, the playing Wahoos were content to register a four-run lead in the opening inning, after which they threw in the utilities in their final game of the season.

Allice Mar for the losers shouldered more than her share of the Canadian efforts for, in addition to pitching a good game, the Maple Leaf slabsister counted for a perfect three in three at the plate. Babida was the only other Canuckette to register a hit, while Helen Ribeiro of the Wahoos thumped Allice Mar for a round-tripper in the first inning. Dolly Brown was good for a couple of safeties in four times at bat.

DELAWARES 6-BLACKHAWKS 3
A cherished ambition was realized when the Delawares toppled the Blackhawks 6-3 in the Junior League playoff, in which the underdog played inspired ball and limited the hard-hitting Hawks to only two scattered safeties while the diminutive outth collected six safe-bases, three of which were bunched up in the third inning for a four run spree.

was given to Rennie Barretto, even when the Delawares started to hit him at will. Winning pitcher Terry Lucido was in rare form and, with good backing from his mates, won his first title playoff game.

The Delawares threatened in the opening inning when Jackie Silva worked Barretto for eight pitches before he singled, but Frankie Loureiro's pop fly resulted in a twin-killing as Silva was off with the hit.

The Hawks drew first blood as Eddie Loureiro drew a walk and pilfered three bases for the first run of the game, but the Delawares fought right back in the third frame when Mann Remedios connected a timely blow to nudge Silva across with the equaliser.

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Badminton Championship Programme

The following are the matches down for decision in the Annual Open Badminton Championships for this week:

TODAY
At Kowloon Cricket Club
7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles)
Ho Weng Toh & Sunny Hal vs. B. H. Chow & K. Y. K. Yau
8 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
C. M. Quinn & Mrs. C. M. Quinn vs. H. Ho & Miss S. Lo
8.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles)
A. D. Brown & J. A. Soares vs. B. H. Chow & K. Y. K. Yau
9 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles)
F. Chiu & Austin Ho vs. A. V. Bayo & F. M. Ribeiro
9.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles)
Robert T. & Jimmy Koo vs. W. Gillies & S. Baul

TOMORROW
At St Teresa Church Hall
7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles)
P. M. Rosario vs. M. T. Lam
8 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles)
H. F. To & W. H. Yau vs. C. C. Wong & D. Yau
8.30 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios vs. S. L. H. Tan & M. C. Hung & C. C. Wen
9 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
K. C. Wai & Mrs. W. W. Wai vs. J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios
9.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles)
Robert T. & Jimmy Koo vs. W. Gillies & S. Baul

WEDNESDAY
At Club de Recoelo
7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles)
P. M. Rosario vs. M. T. Lam
8 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles)
H. F. To & W. H. Yau vs. C. C. Wong & D. Yau
8.30 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios vs. S. L. H. Tan & M. C. Hung & C. C. Wen
9 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
K. C. Wai & Mrs. W. W. Wai vs. J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios
9.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles)
Robert T. & Jimmy Koo vs. W. Gillies & S. Baul

THURSDAY
At Craigdenrower
7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles)
L. H. Yau vs. C. C. Wong
8 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles)
J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios vs. S. L. H. Tan & M. C. Hung & C. C. Wen
9 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
K. C. Wai & Mrs. W. W. Wai vs. J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios
9.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles)
Robert T. & Jimmy Koo vs. W. Gillies & S. Baul

FRIDAY
At St Teresa Church Hall
7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles)
P. M. Rosario vs. M. T. Lam
8 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles)
H. F. To & W. H. Yau vs. C. C. Wong & D. Yau
8.30 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios vs. S. L. H. Tan & M. C. Hung & C. C. Wen
9 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
K. C. Wai & Mrs. W. W. Wai vs. J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios
9.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles)
Robert T. & Jimmy Koo vs. W. Gillies & S. Baul

SATURDAY
At St Teresa Church Hall
7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles)
P. M. Rosario vs. M. T. Lam
8 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles)
H. F. To & W. H. Yau vs. C. C. Wong & D. Yau
8.30 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios vs. S. L. H. Tan & M. C. Hung & C. C. Wen
9 p.m. (Junior Mixed Doubles)
K. C. Wai & Mrs. W. W. Wai vs. J. A. Soares & Miss M. Remedios
9.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles)
Robert T. & Jimmy Koo vs. W. Gillies & S. Baul



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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP PEARCE MEMORIAL CUP 1951

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at:

THE BRANCH OFFICES:
382 Nathan Road — Kowloon,
at 4.00 p.m. on 27th February, 1951.

5 D'Agular Street — Hongkong,
at 4.00 p.m. on 27th February, 1951.

**THE TREASURERS' OFFICE —
TELEPHONE HOUSE**
at 6.30 p.m. on 27th February, 1951.

The Draw will be held at the Public Betting Hall, the Race Course, at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th February, 1951.

By Order,
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
Treasurers.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS ANNUAL RACE MEETING

Saturday 24th, Wednesday 28th February and
Saturday 3rd March 1951

The First Ball will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 Noon, each day. The time interval is after the fourth race (1.30 p.m.).

There are eleven races each day (33 in all). The "Pearce Memorial Cup" is scheduled to be run on the Second Day, Wednesday, 28th February, Race No. 6 at 3.30 p.m.

Through Tickets at \$69.00 each may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st floor, Telephone House, also tickets at \$2.00 each for the Special Cash Sweep at the "Pearce Memorial Cup", the sale of which will close at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th February.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 20.00 a.m. on Friday, 23rd February, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Office at 5, D'Agular Street, Hong Kong or 382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

SETS OF MEMBERS' AND LADIES' BADGES WILL NOT BE ISSUED FOR THE 1951 RACING SEASON UNTIL 1ST APRIL, 1951. SETS ARE VALID UNTIL THEN.

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badge prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office will close at 10.00 a.m. each day. Both offices at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of Uffins will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 per day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES
Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

BY ORDER,
G. A. BLEAP,
Secretary.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS

"BEAUVAIS" from Japan 2nd Mar.

SAILINGS

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"FELIX ROUSSEL" to Marseilles via Manila 1st Apr.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 8th May

"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles via Manila 10th May

FREIGHT SERVICE

"BEAUVAIS" N. Africa & Europe 3rd Mar.

"MEINAM" N. Africa & Europe 25th Mar.

"GRANVILLE" N. Africa & Europe 27th Mar.

for

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Passengers are requested to board the vessel on Wednesday, February 28, between 1 and 3 P.M.

Baggage-room and Hold baggage will be received in Godown No. 50 of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., entrance through Gate No. 2, Canton Road, Kowloon, on Tuesday, February 27, from 9 A.M. to Noon and from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

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Vessel	From	Arrives	Sails	For
"INDIAN DEAR"	Straits	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	San Francisco via Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama
"F. J. LUCKENBACH"	Straits	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	San Francisco via Kobe & Yokohama
"PHILIPPINE DEAR"	Straits	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	San Francisco via Kobe & Yokohama
"GEORGE LUCKENBACH"	San Francisco	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	San Francisco via Kobe & Yokohama

For full particulars call Global Agents, United States Line Co., Queen's Building, Tel. 26651.

Japanese Cotton Cloth - Goal

Tokyo, Feb. 25.

Japan's cotton cloth export goal for the calendar year of 1951 has been set at 1,370 million linear yards.

Japan led the world in cotton exports last year with 1,100 million yards. According to estimates worked out by the International Trade and Industry Ministry, domestic consumption will be limited to 2.9 pounds per capita.

The production target to meet these schedules will be 1,000,000 bales of yarn. Japan will have to import 2,002,000 bales of raw cotton to achieve the production target.—Reuter.

NY COTTON REVIEW

New York, Feb. 24.

The nation's cotton futures market ended a month of idleness this week while the trade waited for clarification of price ceiling regulations.

Hopes prevailed at the week-end that "something was in the hopper" which might end the tie-up at an early date. Trade sources understood that a new order was in preparation or had been completed to reinforce the price of raw cotton. Mr. Edward Wade, Chairman of the New York Cotton Exchange Trade Committee, emphasized that the Organisation was eager to resume normal operations.

The usual run of trade and crop news was lost sight of apparently in light of Washington uncertainties. The Census Bureau reported a high rate of domestic consumption of raw cotton in January. During the 24½ working days, mills used up 1,040,801 bales, compared with 784,056 bales consumed during the 19 working days in December and 729,738 bales consumed during the 19½ working days in January a year ago. The cumulative consumption for the first six months ended Feb. 3, totalled 5,445,290 bales against 4,333,040 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Mills' stocks of raw cotton on Feb. 3 amounted to 2,253,240 bales against 1,997,950 bales on Dec. 30, 1950 and 1,750,088 bales on Jan. 28, 1950.—United Press.

More Controls Forecast

New York, Feb. 25.

The Government controls on civilian use of some copper and tin products were relaxed a little this week, but other restrictions were tightened and new cutbacks were being prepared.

The National Production Authority dropped its total ban on the use of copper and authorized its limited use in the manufacture of more than 50 civilian products.

An earlier tin conservation order was amended to increase the number of products which may be recycled in tin plates and cans.—Associated Press.

New York Metals

New York, Feb. 24.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—Lead, Common, New York, per lb. 10½.—United Press.

Further Increases In Wages Forecast For UK Industries

London, Feb. 24.

Railway workers on the British nationalised railway system have gained a wage award that will cost the railway executive £12,000,000 and will benefit wage packets of 465,000 men.

The wider significance of this wage increase (which puts railway wages up by an average of 7½ percent) is that it will certainly form the basis for a series of wage increases throughout British industry in the next few years.

There is some justice in the railwaymen getting the first cut of the cake. They have waited long; their conditions of work are unattractive; and their lowest earning wage group was at a pitiful standard under £5 per week.

If the railway workers' gains are taken as precedent, then the national wages bill of industry is bound to rise by something more than 1s. in the £.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gaiskell, in his recent speech on the economics of rearmament, indicated that the country could not expect a rise in its standard of living to which it would otherwise be entitled as the result of steadily increasing production.

Wage increases that now seem to be inevitable are a kind of token of the country's desire for higher living standards. But they are bound to be only a token as what unions gain with one hand will certainly be snatched back either in higher prices or by the Chancellor imposed increased taxation.

The incentive that drives the unions to tough wage bargaining today is the desire to cash in as many tokens as fast as possible before the country is overtaken by the inevitable inflation and higher prices. For that reason, mainly, 1951 is likely to be a year full of news about strikes, threatened or actual.

SUBSIDY SUGGESTION

As far as British Railways are concerned, increased wages will probably be offset by increased prices.

There is, however, a strong body of opinion, mainly Socialist but not exclusively, that argues against increased freight and passenger rates and suggests that railway losses should be carried by the taxpayer, providing a subsidy as vital service to industry.

With justice the railway executive points out that scarcely a major railway network in the world runs at a profit. However, British Railways accounts would show profits if companies were in private hands. The effect of nationalisation was to convert railway ordinary shares as well as debentures into fixed interest bearing stock. British Railways have to cover all these interest payments before it can claim a "profit" on its books.

The case for a subsidy is that British wages would be lowered in price by this reduction of the "transport component" in all costs. This argument seems weak at the moment as there is probably a margin by which British exports could rise without sharply diminishing their gross earnings in the world. The choice between a rise in freight rates seems to be between the poor British taxpayer footing the whole bill or the poor British railway user sharing the bill with the whole world. But the British goods.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Activity in the Stock Exchange did not decline this week as much as had been expected. Bargains at 61,000 were only 3,000 fewer than last week. Reinvestment of steel funds still seems to have some way to go before it can be ignored as a factor in the market.

The rise in English Electric shares typifies the quick reaction of investors when two current factors come to bear simultaneously. This week's English Electric's famous Canberra jet bomber broke the trans-Atlantic speed record and this undoubtedly places the company among those which will benefit handsomely from the rearmament programme. At the same time the company's dividend announcement showed a 5 per cent increase and this further evidence of a break-

away from the dividend freeze policy was enough to start a keen demand for English Electric shares and they went ahead on Friday by 9s. 6d.

Elsewhere in the Market gilt-edged began to recover and home industrialists tended to slip away. Commodities were still among the strongest sections of the Market enjoying rubbers which are enjoying another boom despite profit-taking activities.

The announcement that railwaymen have been awarded a pay increase which will have to be offset by a rise in railway freight rates was received too late to have any effect on the Market. But on the whole firms which lose on the railway round-about should gain on the price swings.—London Express Service.

India And Pakistan Sign New Trade Pact

Karachi, Feb. 25.

Pakistan and India signed a one-year trade agreement here today. The signatories were the leaders of the Indian and Pakistan delegations to the trade conference, which began here on February 19.

A press note announced: "Trade talks between India and Pakistan concluded today and a satisfactory agreement has been reached on all matters, including the mode of payments."

Under the agreement Pakistan will export raw jute, raw cotton, food grains and other commodities to India in exchange for coal, steel and cotton textiles.

A joint statement said that a number of goods would also be placed on the open general licence in both countries, which means that they may be freely exchanged but what these commodities were was not stated.

The announcement added that details of the agreement would be released simultaneously in Karachi and New Delhi tomorrow.

It was the first full trade pact between the two countries since India devalued her currency in September, 1949.

Official sources here had said earlier that an agreement was reached after India had agreed to recognise unconditionally the undervalued Pakistan rupee.

Normal trade between India and Pakistan virtually came to a stop when Pakistan, unlike India, decided not to devalue her rupee in line with sterling devaluation in September, 1949.—Reuter.

Grain Price In Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 24.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—white per bushel	Spot	March	July	September	December
Spot	1.40	1.40 1/2	1.41 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.43 1/2
March	1.40 1/2	1.41 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.43 1/2	1.44 1/2
July	1.41 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.43 1/2	1.44 1/2	1.45 1/2
September	1.42 1/2	1.43 1/2	1.44 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.46 1/2
December	1.43 1/2	1.44 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.47 1/2
May	1.44 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2
July	1.45 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.49 1/2
September	1.46 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.50 1/2
December	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.51 1/2
May	1.48 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.52 1/2
July	1.49 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.53 1/2
September	1.50 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.54 1/2
December	1.51 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.55 1/2
May	1.52 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.56 1/2
July	1.53 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.57 1/2
September	1.54 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2
December	1.55 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2
May	1.56 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.60 1/2
July	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.61 1/2
September	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.62 1/2
December	1.59 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.63 1/2
May	1.60 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.64 1/2
July	1.61 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.65 1/2
September	1.62 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.65 1/2	1.66 1/2
December	1.63 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.65 1/2	1.66 1/2	1.67 1/2
May	1.64 1/2	1.65 1/2	1.66 1/2	1.67 1/2	1.68 1/2
July	1.65 1/2	1.66 1/2	1.67 1/2	1.68 1/2	1.69 1/2
September	1.66 1/2	1.67 1/2	1.68 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.70 1/2
December	1.67 1/2	1.68 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.71 1/2
May	1.68 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.71 1/2	1.72 1/2
July	1.69 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.71 1/2	1.72 1/2	1.73 1/2
September	1.70 1/2	1.71 1/2	1.72 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.74 1/2
December	1.71 1/2	1.72 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.74 1/2	1.75 1/2
May	1.72 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.74 1/2	1.75 1/2	1.76 1/2
July	1.73 1/2	1.74 1/2	1.75 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.77 1/2
September	1.74 1/2	1.75 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.77 1/2	1.78 1/2
December	1.75 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.77 1/2	1.78 1/2	1.79 1/2
May	1.76 1/2	1.77 1/2	1.78 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.80 1/2
July	1.77 1/2	1.78 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2
September	1.78 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2	1.82 1/2
December	1.79 1/2	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.83 1/2
May	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.83 1/2	1.84 1/2
July	1.81 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.83 1/2	1.84 1/2	1.85 1/2
September	1.82 1/2	1.83 1/2	1.84 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.86 1/2
December	1.83 1/2	1.84 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.86 1/2	1.87 1/2
May	1.84 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.86 1/2	1.87 1/2	1.88 1/2
July	1.85 1/2	1.86 1/2	1.87 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.89 1/2
September	1.86 1/2	1.87 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.89 1/2	1.90 1/2
December	1.87 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.89 1/2	1.90 1/2	1.91 1/2
May	1.88 1/2	1.89 1/2	1.90 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.92 1/2
July	1.89 1/2	1.90 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.92 1/2	1.93 1/2
September	1.90 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.92 1/2	1.93 1/2	1.94 1/2
December	1.91 1/2	1.92 1/2	1.93 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.95 1/2
May	1.92 1/2	1.93 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.95 1/2	1.96 1/2
July	1.93 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.95 1/2	1.96 1/2	1.97 1/2
September	1.94 1/2	1.95 1/2	1.96 1/2	1.97 1/2	1.98 1/2
December	1.95 1/2	1.96 1/2	1.97 1/2	1.98 1/2	1.99 1/2
May	1.96 1/2	1.97 1/2	1.98 1/2	1.99 1/2	2.00 1/2
July	1.97 1/2	1.98 1/2	1.99 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.01 1/2
September	1.98 1/2	1.99 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.01 1/2	2.02 1/2
December	1.99 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.01 1/2	2.02 1/2	2.03 1/2
May	2.00 1/2	2.01 1/2	2.02 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.04 1/2
July	2.01 1/2	2.02 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.04 1/2	2.05 1/2
September	2.02 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.04 1/2	2.05 1/2	2.06 1/2
December	2.03 1/2	2.04 1/2	2.05 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.07 1/2
May	2.04 1/2	2.05 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.07 1/2	2.08 1/2
July	2.05 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.07 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.09 1/2
September	2.06 1/2	2.07 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.10 1/2
December	2.07 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.10 1/2	2.11 1/2
May	2.08 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.10 1/2	2.11 1/2	2.12 1/2
July	2.09 1/2	2.10 1/2	2.11 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.13 1/2
September	2.10 1/2	2.11 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.13 1/2	2.14 1/2
December	2.11 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.13 1/2	2.14 1/2	2.15 1/2
May	2.12 1/2	2.13 1/2	2.14 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2
July	2.13 1/2	2.14 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.17 1/2
September	2.14 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.17 1/2	2.18 1/2
December	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.17 1/2	2.18 1/2	2.19 1/2
May	2.16 1/2	2.17 1/2	2.18 1/2	2.19 1/2	2.20 1/2
July	2.17 1/2	2.18 1/2	2.19 1/2	2.20 1/2	2.21 1/2
September	2.18 1/2	2.19 1/2	2.20 1/2	2.21 1/2	2.22 1/2
December	2.19 1/2	2.20 1/2	2.21 1/2	2.22 1/2	2.23 1/2
May	2.20 1/2	2.21 1/2	2.22 1/2	2.23 1/2	2.24 1/2
July	2.21 1/2	2.22 1/2	2.23 1/2	2.24 1/2	2.25 1/2
September	2.22 1/2	2.23 1/2	2.24 1/2	2.25 1/2	2.26 1/2
December	2.23 1/2	2.24 1/2	2.25 1/2	2.26 1/2	2.27 1/2
May	2.24 1/2	2.25 1/2	2.26 1/2	2.27 1/2	2.28 1/2
July	2.25 1/2	2.26 1/2	2.27 1/2	2.28 1/2	2.29 1/2
September	2.26 1/2	2.27 1/2	2.28 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.30 1/2
December	2.27 1/2	2.28 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.30 1/2	2.31 1/2
May	2.28 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.30 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.32 1/2
July	2.29 1/2	2.30 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.32 1/2	2.33 1/2
September	2.30 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.32 1/2	2.33 1/2	2.34 1/2

